User Manual

Online UPS

208V 7.5K-60KVA

400V 10K-200KVA

Uninterruptible Power Supply System

GENERAL INDEX

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER.

We would like to thank you in advance for the trust you have placed in us by purchasing this product. Read this instruction manual carefully in order to be familiar with its contents, because as much you understand and know the equipment, the higher will be the satisfaction degree, safety level and functionality optimization.

We remain at you entire disposal for any further information or any query you should wish to make.

Yours sincerely.

- The equipment here described **can cause important physical damages due to wrong handling**. This is why, the installation, maintenance and/or fixing of the here described equipment must be done by our staff or **specifically authorized**.
- Although no effort has been spared to guarantee that the information in this manual is complete and accurate, we are not responsible of any errors or omissions that may exist.
- The images included in this document are for mere illustration and may not accurate represent the parts of the equip- ment showed. However, the differences that may arise will be smoothed or solved with the correct labelling on the unit.
- According to our policy of constant evolution, **we reserve the right to modify the specifications, operating or described actions in this document without forewarning**.
- All **reproduction, copy, third party concession, modification or part or total translation** of this manual or document, in any form or medium, **without the previous written authorization** of our firm, it is prohibited, reserving of the complete and exclusive property right over itself.

2. INFORMATION FOR SAFETY.

2.1. USING THIS MANUAL

The purpose of this manual or publication is to provide information regarding the safety and to give explanations about the procedures for the transport, installation and operating of the equipment.
Read this manual carefully before starting or making any action on the equipment and specially in those instructions regarding safety.
Keep this document for future consults and keep it on hand during the installation and commissioning procedures.
In the next pages, the «**equipment**» or «**unit**» and «**(S.T.S.)**» terms, are referred to the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) and Service and Technical Support respectively.

2.1.1. Conventions and used symbols.

Some of the symbols can be used and shown in the equipment, batteries and/or in the description of this document. It is advisable to understand their meaning.

«**Danger of electrical discharge**» symbol. Pay special attention to this symbol, because it has features and basic safety informations for persons. To not respect these indications can result in serious injuries or even the death due to electrical discharges.

«**Warning**» symbol. Carefully pay attention to this symbol, because it has features and basic safety informations for persons and things. To not respect these indications can cause damages in the own equipment, installation or loads.

«**Warning**» symbol. The electrolyte corrodes the metals, and when it is in contact with humans is harmful and it is also a big contaminant for the environment.
Never touch the spilled electrolyte of the deposited rests in the batteries and its surrounding with bare hands. Under no circumstances, it has not to be ingested or in contact with the eyes.
In case of accidental spillage act accordingly for its collection, in accordance with the protocol of your company.

«**Explosion**» risk. Batteries emits explosive gases during its charge, risk of explosion exists with a short-circuit or fire. Do not leave conductive parts over the battery terminals, high risk of short-circuit and explosion can happens if there were accumulated gases inside the equipment or battery enclosure.

Attention! Danger of tipping during transport on inclined areas and when removing battery trays without prior stabilizing the unit. Do not pull out more than one tray at the same time, high risk of serious injury to the operator as a result of the impact of the possible fall down of the equipment and / or entrapment.

Precaution! Fan blades in operation or fans can be started up automatically suddenly.

Attention! Hot or very hot surface, elements or parts. Possible burns due to the temperature.

Never touch or manipulate the components of the electronic PCB with the hands and without any protection against electrostatic discharges (ESD). They are highly destructive for most of the parts and they can cause expensive breakdown.

«**Main protective earthing terminal**» symbol. Connect the earth cable coming from the installation to this terminal.

«**Earth bonding terminal**» symbol. Connect the earth cable coming from the load and the external battery cabinet to this terminal.

«**Notes of information**» symbol. Additional topics that complement the basic procedures. These instructions are important for the equipment use and its optimum efficiency.

It is mandatory the use of insulated gloves to prevent possible electrical discharges, when manipulating the connections and especially those related to batteries.

It is mandatory the use of insulated shoe to prevent possible electrical discharges, when manipulating the connections and especially those related to batteries.

It is mandatory the use of protection glasses, tight and appropriate work clothes, without hanging parts.

Obligation of turning off the equipment power supply or loads connected at the output.

Read carefully the instruction manual concerning its use.

Smoking, fire or any actions that makes sparks around the batteries are prohibited.

To pull from connection cables is prohibited. Use the suitable mediums to free the connections from terminals.

To touch with bare hands is prohibited. Risk of electric shock when coming into contact with low potential parts. To open, manipulate inside the equipment and/or terminals and battery connections are prohibited for non-authorised and non-qualified personnel.

To turn randomly the switches or protections is prohibited. All manoeuvres will be done as it is described in the instruction manual.

In case the acid of the batteries enters in contact with parts of the body, wash with plenty of water and go to the nearest medical service.

Preservation of the environment: The presence of this symbol in the product or in their associated documentation states that, when its useful life is expired, it will not be disposed together with the domestic residuals. In order to avoid possible damages to the Environment, separate this product from other residuals and recycle it suitably. The users can contact with their provider or with the pertinent local authorities to be informed on how and where they can take the product to be recycled and/or disposed correctly.

Any packaging material must be recycled in accordance with the legal norms applicable to each country where the equipment is installed.

Alternating current a.c..

Direct current d.c..

2.1.2. For more information and/or help.

For more information and/or help of your specific unit, request it to our Service and Technical Support **(S.T.S.)**.

2.2. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS.

- Check the data of the nameplate are the required by the installation.
-

  Never forget that the **UPS is an electrical energy generator**, so the **end-user must take all the needed cautions against direct and indirect contact**.

  Its power supply lies in the batteries, a part from AC mains, which can be included or not in the same case or cabinet of the electronic parts of the equipment depending on the model and/ or extended autonomies.

  When the equipment is ON, if batteries are connected to the equipment and it protections, if any, are turned "On", the fact that the UPS is connected or not to mains is irrelevant, as well as the status of the own protections of mains. The outlets or output terminals will supply voltage meanwhile there is energy in the battery set.
-

  Compliance as regards to "Safety instructions" is mandatory, being the user the legal responsible regarding to its observance and application. Read them carefully and follow the stated steps in the established order, keep them for future consults that may arise.
-

  If the **instructions are not in total or partial understood and in special those ones referred to safety, do not carry** on with the installation or commissioning tasks, because there could be a **risk on your or on the other/s persons safety**, being able to make **serious injuries even the death**, also it can cause **damages to the equipment and/or loads and installation**.
-

  The local electrical regulations and the different restrictions of the client's site can invalidate some recommendations included in the manuals. When discrepancies exist, the user has to comply with the local regulations.
-

  This equipment must be **installed by qualified personnel and it can be used by personnel with no specific training**, just only with the help of this manual.

  A person is defined as **qualified**, if he has experience in assembling, commissioning and perfect control operating of the equipment, if he has the requirements to do the job and if he has read and understand all the things described in this manual, in particular the safety indications. Such preparation is considered valid if it is certified by our **(S.T.S.)** only.
- Warning labels has to be placed in all primary switches, installed in areas far way from the equipment, in order to warn the electrical maintenance personnel of the presence of a UPS in the circuit.

  The label shall contain the following text or an equivalent one:

Before operating in the circuit.

❒ Isolate the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS).

❒ Check the voltage in all terminals, including the earth main protective earth.

Risk of UPS backfeed voltage.

- To manipulate over the connection terminals of the equipment, which has been already connected to mains, wait for five minutes after its complete isolation, before taking any action in it.

2.2.1. To keep in mind.

- The UPS is supplied packaged from factory in the best way for its transport and shipment till its new owner or receiver. It is recommended to transport it packaged as close as possible to its final location.
- When serious damages are observed in the packaging, and due to its level of deterioration damages can be sensed in the contents and/or the shock indicator is in RED, proceed according to the instructions stated in the own label of transport control.

  Keep the affected equipment isolated from other received equipments, waiting the pending inspection by qualified staff.

  In case it were needed to return it back to the factory or your distributor and it were not possible to use the same packaging due to the poor conditions of itself, contact with the appropriate person in order to agree the way and conditions for its return.
- Respect the unpacking instructions, as well as the established mode to remove the equipment from the pallet.

  These operations require the work of at least two persons.
- The equipment has to be in vertical position always.

  When moving the equipment, consider the slope of the ground or surface and the risk of tipping.
- Be careful to not lift heavy loads without help, according to the following recommendations:
  - ❒ , < 18 kg.
  - ❒ , 18 - 32 kg.
  - ❒ , 32 - 55 kg.
  - ❒ , > 55 kg.
- In case of an accidental equipment dropping or if the enclosure is damaged, do not start it up under any concept. This kind of fault can cause fire or electrical discharge. Contact with our **(S.T.S.)**.
- Some models include casters to move it till its location. They are not designed for long distances or constant movements.

  The equipments shall be guided by two persons as minimum, which will be placed on either side and oriented to the walking direction.
- UPSs are electronic equipments. Avoid jolting or bouncing like those produced by moving the equipment over an uneven or wavy surface.
- When moving an equipment from a cold place to a warm environment and vice versa, it can cause condensation (small water drops) in the external and internal surfaces. Before installing a moved equipment from another place or even packaged, the equipment will be left for a minimum time of two hours in the new location before making any action, with the purpose of adapting it to the new environmental conditions and avoid the possible condensations.

  The UPS has to be completely dry before starting any installation task.
- Do not store, install or expose the equipment in corrosive, wets, warms, dusty or with conductive parts environments and **never outdoors**.

  Installation location will be cooled, dry and far from heat sources and with easy access. If possible in an environment with temperature control.
- Avoid to locate, install or store the equipment in places with direct sunlight or high temperatures. Batteries can be damaged and/or make shorter its useful lifetime.

  In the exceptional and long exposition case to intense heat, batteries can cause filtrations, overheating or explosions, which can cause fires, burn or other injuries. High temperatures can also make deformation in the plastic enclosure.
- Do not obstruct the cooling grids by entering objects through themselves or other orifices.
- Locate the equipment as close as to the power supply outlet and loads to supply, leaving an easy access if it were needed an urgent disconnection.
- All models with casters have four leveller parts -feet-, which are located at each corner of the base, with the purpose of locking and level the unit.
  - ❒ Loosen them with the hand until they stop with the ground.
  - ❒ With the help of a spanner, act on each one and loosen them half round more against the ground.
  - ❒ In grounds slightly uneven, level the equipment by means of these leveller parts.
  - ❒ Check that the equipment is completely immobilized. Fortuitous pulls of the connection cables of the equipment will indirectly be avoided, because unexpected movements will not happen.
- Even though the interventions inside of the equipment, battery cabinet and battery manipulation is a task **reserved to personnel with specific or qualified** knowledge only and in par- ticular to **(S.S.T.)**, it is mandatory to immobilize the equipment by means of the levellers parts -feet- stated in the previous point, before doing any action.

  Attention! Risk of tipping when removing the battery trays without stabilising the unit first.

  Do not remove more than one tray together, high risk of injury over the operators due to shock of the possible equipment fall down and/or entrapment.
- Leave a minimum free space to cool the unit of:
  - ❒ 25 cm at both sides.
  - ❒ 50 cm at the rear side.
  - ❒ 100 cm at the top side.
  - ❒ and 150 cm at the front side.
- It is recommended to leave an additional 75cm at both sides, for possible interventions of the **(S.T.S.)** or the needed clearance of the connection cables to facilitate the forward movement of the equipment.
- Do not cut, deteriorate or manipulate the electrical cables, neither put heavy objects over them. Any of these actions could cause a short-circuit and make a fire or electrical discharge.

  Check that the electrical cables of connection, plugs and outlets are in good conditions.

- All power supply electrical cables have to be fixed to the equipments and loads, interfaces, etc..., to immovable parts and in the way to avoid step on it or go through them with an transport medium or expose them to fortuitous pulls.
- Be careful to not wet it, because it is not waterproofed. Do not allow entering any kind of liquids in, otherwise shutdown it immediately and contact with the **(S.T.S.)**.
- If the enclosure of the equipment is in contact with liquids or high density saline air accidentally, dry it with a soft and absorbent cloth quickly.

  Check that no liquid has entered inside the unit and act accordingly.
- To clean the equipment, wipe over a damp cloth and then dry it. Avoid liquids sprinkling or spillage that could enter through the slots or cooling grids, which may cause fire or electric shock.

  Do not clean the equipments with products that could have alcohol, benzene, solvent or other inflammable substances, and even if they are abrasive, corrosive, liquids or detergent.
- Never manipulate the equipment with wet hands.
- If it is observed that the UPS exhausts smoke or toxic gas, shutdown it immediately and disconnect it from power supply. This kind of fault can cause fire or electrical discharge. Contact with our **(S.T.S.)**.
- Do not put either materials or parts over the equipment that obstruct the correct visualization of the synoptic.
- Before using the UPS for first time or after a long period of time (6 months maximum), it has to be connected to the power supply to charge the batteries for a minimum period of time of 12 hours.

  Although the equipment can operate with batteries discharged, it has to be kept in mind the possible risk of mains fault during the first operating hours, so the available back up time in the UPS batteries, can be lower than the expected.

2.2.2. General safety warnings.

- All electrical connections and disconnections of cables from the equipment, including the control ones, will be done with no power supply and switches on rest position «O» or «Off».
- Pay special attention to the labelling of the equipment that warns about the «Electrical shock hazard», inside the equipment there are dangerous voltages.

  Do not open, dismantle or modify the equipment, if this action is not stated in this document. To manipulate inside the equipment for repairing is restricted to **qualified** staff only. In case of maintenance or fault, consult to the closest **(S.T.S.)**.

  A part from the implicit risk of electrical shock, any action that make the modification, internal or external of the equipment or just only the simple intervention inside of itself, which is not stated in this document, **it can expire the warranty**.
- During the erection and commissioning operations is needed to open the front door and some models is required to remove the protection cover from terminals too.

  Once the respective actions are finalised, leave the equipment as it was, with the protection cover put back and front door closed.
- To shutdown the equipment completely, follow the instructions in the start up and shutdown chapter.

Consult the documentation before doing any action. A wrong manipulation over the switches can cause important production losses and/or failures in the equipments.

-
Protection Earth cable of the UPS drives the leakage current of the load devices. An isolated earth cable has to be installed as part of the circuit that supplies the equipment. Cross cable section and its features will be the same as the power supply cables, but with green colour with or without the yellow strip.
-
The protection earth must be connected to the frame or metallic chassis of any electrical equipment, by means of the foreseen terminal (in our case to the UPS, battery cabinet when it is available and loads), assuring that it is done before turning on the input voltage.

  It is essential that cables that feed the loads have their respective protection earth cable.

  When branch circuits are made, i.e. by means of terminal strips, it is essential to have a protection earth terminal in each one of them.
- Check the quality and availability of the earth, it has to be between the defined parameters by the local or national regulations.
-
During the normal UPS operation, the input power supply cable can't be disconnected, because the general protection earth cable of the own UPS and all loads connected at the output will be disconnected too.

  Due to the same reason, the general protection earth cable of the building or switchgear panel that supplies the UPS will not be disconnected.
- Cross cable sections used to supply the equipment and loads to be fed, will be according to the nominal current stated in the nameplate label of the equipment, and respecting the Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulations or standards of the country.
- **UPS** equipments can be manufactured in four different configurations of Input-Output:
  - ❒ Three phase - Three phase.
  - ❒ Three phase - Single phase.
  - ❒ Single phase - Three phase.
  - ❒ Single phase - Single phase.

  For the correct operation of the UPS, it is needed the input Neutral cable or in case of its missing, it has to be created by means of an isolation transformer located between the power supply and the equipment.
- The UPS doesn't modify the input neutral regime at its output. Do not earth the output neutral.

  When, it is needed to modify the output neutral regime, an isolation transformer has to be located between the loads and the equipment.
-
In those models with separate bypass line, an isolation transformer has to be located in any of both input lines (rectifier input or static bypass), in order to avoid the direct connection of the neutral of both lines through the internal wiring of the equipment.

  This is only applicable when the two power supplies come from different lines, i.e.::
  - ❒ Two different electrical companies.
  - ❒ One electrical company and a generator, ...
- La The installation will have input protections sized to the currents of the equipment and stated in the nameplate label

(RCD devices type B and circuit breakers with C characteristic or any other equivalent one).

For equipments with three phase input, and connected to an IT distribution system, the protection will be four poles in order to break the three phases and neutral in the same manoeuvring.

Overload conditions are considered as a non-permanent and exceptional operating mode, so these currents will not be kept in mind when sizing the protections.

- Do not overload the UPS by connecting loads with inrush consumptions at its output, i.e. laser printers.
- Installations with redundant equipments or separate bypass line, there will be one and common RCD device only of 300 to 500mA for both lines at the beginning of the installation.
- It is recommended to distribute the output power, into four lines as minimum. Each one of them will have a protection circuit breaker sized to the quarter of the nominal power. This kind of outgoing distributions will allow that any fault in any device connected to the equipment, that makes a short-circuit, will affect to the line with the failure only. Power supply will be guaranteed to the rest of connected loads, because of the tripping of the affected line by the short-circuit only.
- Under any concept the input power cables will be connected to the output of the equipment, either directly or through other outlets.
- When supplying input voltage to a UPS with static bypass or separate bypass line, the fact of having the inverter «Off» (shutdown), it doesn't mean to not have voltage at the output terminals.

  To not have it, input and static bypass switches have to be turned «Off».

  Put warnings labels and/or emergency switches in the particular installation if the safety norms require it.
- It is possible that the UPS supplies output voltage through the manual bypass to those equipments that incorporate it either standard or optional, so it will have to be considered as regards to safety.

  If it were necessary to break the output supply of the equipment in this situation, turn off the outgoing distribution protection or in lack of it, turn off the general protection of the distribution panel that feeds the UPS.
- All the equipments have two auxiliary terminals to install an external emergency power off button (EPO), which will belong to the end-user.

  EPO doesn't affect to the power supply of the equipment, it only breaks the power supply to the loads as a safety measure.
- RACK mounted equipments are destined to be installed in a predetermined set to be done by professionals.
  - ❒ Its installation has to be designed and executed by qualified personnel, who will be the responsible to apply the safety and EMC regulations and standards that controls the particular installations where the product is destined.

2.2.3. Safety warnings regarding batteries.

- The manipulation and connection of the batteries shall be done and supervised by **personnel with battery knowledge** only.

  Battery circuit is not isolated from input voltage, it is dangerous to touch any part of the batteries. Dangerous voltages can be found between the terminals of the battery set and the earth. Check that there is not any voltage at the input before taking any action over them.
- Before doing any action inside the UPS, disconnect the batteries. Check that no voltage is present and there is not potential danger in the DC BUS (capacitors) or in the endpoint of the battery set terminals.
- In equipments with separate battery cabinet, check that they are compatible before connecting them.
- When faulty batteries are replaced, the complete battery set has to be replaced, less exceptional cases in new equipments, were due to manufacturing faults it will only be replaced the defective ones.

  The replacement will be done by another one of the same type, voltage, capacity and quantity. All of them has to be of the same brand. Otherwise there is risk of explosion.
- Do not reuse faulty batteries. There could be an explosion or burst any battery with the involved problems and issues that could happen.
- Generally supplied batteries are installed in the same cabinet, case or rack of the equipment. Depending on the power, autonomy or both, they can be supplied separately from the equipment in another cabinet, case or rack, with the interlink cables among them. Do not modify its length.
- In those equipments requested without batteries, their acquisition, installation and connection of themselves will be done by the end-user and **under his responsibility**. Data concerning the batteries as regards to quantity, capacity and voltage, are stated in the battery label sticked beside the nameplate of the equipment. **Respect** these data, battery connection polarity and the supplied circuit diagram strictly.

  For an optimum and efficient operating, the battery set has to be located as close as possible to the equipment.
- Battery voltage can involve the risk of electric shock and can produce high short circuit currents. Observe the following preventive measures before manipulating any terminal block identified in the labelling as «Batteries»:
  - ❒ Use the suitable IPE (Individual Protection Equipment): gloves and insulated shoes, protection glasses, suitable work clothes, ...
  - ❒ Take off rings, bracelets or other metal hanging objects.
  - ❒ Use tools with insulated handles.
  - ❒ Disconnect the corresponding protection elements.
  - ❒ When connecting a battery cabinet to the UPS, respect the cable's polarity and color (red-positive; black-negative) indicated in the manual and labelling.
  - ❒ Do not place metal tools or objects over the batteries.

    Risk of short-circuit and possible deflagration due to the accumulated hydrogen.

    Metallic particles of different sizes can be thrown due to the violent explosion of the short-circuit and/or the tool itself or the metallic object, which origin the incident, with the risk of significant damage to nearby people and other devices, instruments or machines.
  - ❒ Never manipulate them with your hands or through conducting objects, do not short either the battery terminal block of the equipment or the own ones from the batteries.

- In case the automatic software to shutdown the devices due to end of back up time is not installed, it is recommended to shutdown the loads and the UPS before depleting the autonomy of the batteries, as a preventive safety measure for the own loads.
- If the equipment is not in operating during the night, weekends and holidays periods, it is recommended to shutdown the equipment completely. In particular during this last period and due to safety reasons, as it is an energy generator, and to safeguard batteries against unnecessary discharges during these periods of time.
- When the equipment and/or battery module has a protection by fuse and it were needed to replace it, do it by another one of the same type, format and size.
- After prolonged periods of time of disconnection, it is needed to recharge the batteries for 12 hours as minimum every 6 months, in order to avoid the irreversible degradation of them.
- Never short the battery terminals due to the high risk that involves. It involves the detriment of the equipment and batteries.
- Avoid mechanical efforts and impacts.
- Do not open or mutilate the battery. Spilled electrolyte is harmful and toxic for the skin and eyes.
- Do not dispose the batteries in a fire or expose it to high temperatures. Batteries may explode.
- In case of contact of the acid with parts of the body, wash immediately with plenty water and call urgently to the nearest medical service.
- Batteries involve a serious risk for health and environment. Their disposal should be done in accordance with the existing regulations.

3. STANDARD AND QUALITY GUARANTEE.

3.1. DECLARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Our target is the client's satisfaction, therefore this Management has decided to establish a Quality and Environmental policy, by means of installation a Quality and Environmental Management System that becomes us capable to comply the requirements demanded by the standard **ISO 9001** and **ISO 14001** and by our Clients and concerned Parts too.
Likewise, the enterprise Management is committed with the development and improvement of the Quality and Environmental Management System, through:

- The communication to all the company about the importance of satisfaction both in the client's requirements and in the legal and regulations.
- The Quality and Environmental Policy diffusion and the fixation of the Quality and Environment targets.
- To carry out revisions by the Management.
- To provide the needed resources.

3.2. STANDARD.

This product is designed, manufactured and commercialized in accordance with the standard **EN ISO 9001** of Quality Management Systems. The CE marking shows the conformity to the EEC Directive by means of the application of the following standards:

- **2006/95/EC** of Low Voltage Safety.
- **2004/108/EC** of Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).

In accordance with the specifications of the harmonized standards. Standards as reference:

- **EN-IEC 62040-1**. Uninterruptible power supply (UPS). Part 1-1: General and safety requirements for UPS's used in accessible areas by end-users.
- **EN-IEC 60950-1**. IT equipments. Safety. Part 1: General requirements.
- **EN-IEC 62040-2**. Uninterruptible power supply (UPS). Part 2: EMC requirements.

The manufacturer responsibility is excluded in the event of any modification or intervention in the product done by the end-user.

This is a product for its use in commercial and industrial applications, so restrictions and additional measures can be needed in the installation to prevent perturbations, in accordance with the particular standards, laws or regulations for its use in critical applications.
Pay attention to those systems used in vital signs maintenance, medical applications, commercial transport, nuclear power stations, as well as other applications or loads where a failure in the product can cause serious personal injuries or material damages.

Declaration of conformity CE of the product is at the client disposal under previous request to our headquarters offices.

3.3. ENVIRONMENT.

This product has been designed to respect the environment and has been manufactured in accordance with the standard **ISO 14001**.

Equipment recycling at the end of its useful life:
Our company commits to use the services of authorised societies and according to the regulations, in order to treat the recovered product at the end of its useful life (contact your distributor).

Packaging:
To recycle the packaging, follow the legal regulations in force, depending on the particular standard of the country where the equipment is installed.

Batteries:
The batteries mean a serious danger for health and environment. The disposal of them must be done in accordance with the regulations in force.

4. PRESENTATION.

4.1. VIEWS.

4.1.1.Views of the equipment.

Figures from 1 to 20 show the illustrations of the equipments according to model, nominal operating voltage and input-output setting, which is summarised in the chart 1.
Format of protections and size of the terminals shown in the figures of this document, always correspond to the highest power rate model manufactured in that cabinet, at the same power supply voltage and input-output setting.
Nevertheless and as the product is in constant evolution, some discrepancies or small contradictions can arise. So, if any questions, the labels over the own equipment will prevail.

Each equipment model corresponds to one power rate, voltage, frequency and input and output currents. All values of these features can be checked in the nameplate, located at the back of the front door **(PF)**, and act in your installation accordingly.

In the description of this manual, there are references to «LV» (Low voltage) and «HV» (High voltage) abbreviations, described in the nomenclature of the model with an «A» for «LV» and omitted for «HV», grouping the following interval of voltages:

- LV.- 3x200 to 3x230 V (115 to 133 V in single phase).
- HV.- 3x380 to 3x415 V (220 to 240 V in single phase).

These abbreviations do not have any other purpose than matching and/or helping in order to give a better comprehension of the detailed information in this document and even they are not shown either in the nomenclature, or in the reference of the nameplate model.

All models can operate as single units or connected in parallel with other equipments of the same family, because the needed electronic kit is already included.

Parallel connection can be done at any time when the upgrading requirements are needed to increase the supplied power of the equipment or in order to have redundant operating systems for installations with higher safety.

Do not connect **UPS** equipments of different features versions, settings, back up times or duplicated addresses (i.e.: two equipments, although they are identical, coming from two parallel systems and with the same address) in parallel.
In any parallel system only one and different address is assigned to each equipment that makes the system.

Model.	Voltage (V)	Power (kVA / kW)	Fig. no. Front UPS cabinet		Fig. no. Front battery cabinet	
			Door closed	Door opened	Door closed	Door opened
UPS-7.5	«LV» 3x200. 3x230 V (115. 133 V in single phase)	7.5 / 6.75	1 **(*)** 1 for (-B)	6 **(*)** 8 for (-B)	15 (Battery cabinet for extended back up time models only)	16 (Battery cabinet for extended back up time models only)
UPS-10		10 / 9				
UPS-15		15 / 13,5		6 **(*)** 9 for (-B)		
UPS-20		20 / 18		6 **(*)** 10for (-B)		
UPS-30		30 / 27		7	15	16
UPS-40		40 / 36	2	11	17	18
UPS-50		50 / 45		12		
UPS-60		60 / 54				
UPS-80		80 / 64	3	13	19	20
UPS-100		100 / 80				
UPS-10	«HV» 3x380. 3x415 V (220. 240 V in single phase)	10 / 9	1 **(*)** 1 for (-B)	6 **(*)** 8 for (-B)	15 (Battery cabinet for extended back up time models only)	16 (Battery cabinet for extended back up time models only)
UPS-15		15 / 13.5				
UPS-20		20 / 18				
UPS-30		30 / 27		6 **(*)** 9 for (-B)		
UPS-40		40 / 36		6 **(*)** 10for (-B)		
UPS-60		60 / 54	1	7	15	16
UPS-80		80 / 72	2	11	17	18
UPS-100		100 / 90	2	12		
UPS-120		120 / 108				
UPS-160		160 / 128	4	13	19	20
UPS-200		200 / 160				

(*) The equipments with separate static Bypass line (-B), are supplied in the same cabinet as basic models, less those ones stated in this chart with other No of Fig..

Table 1. Reference relation among models and illustration.

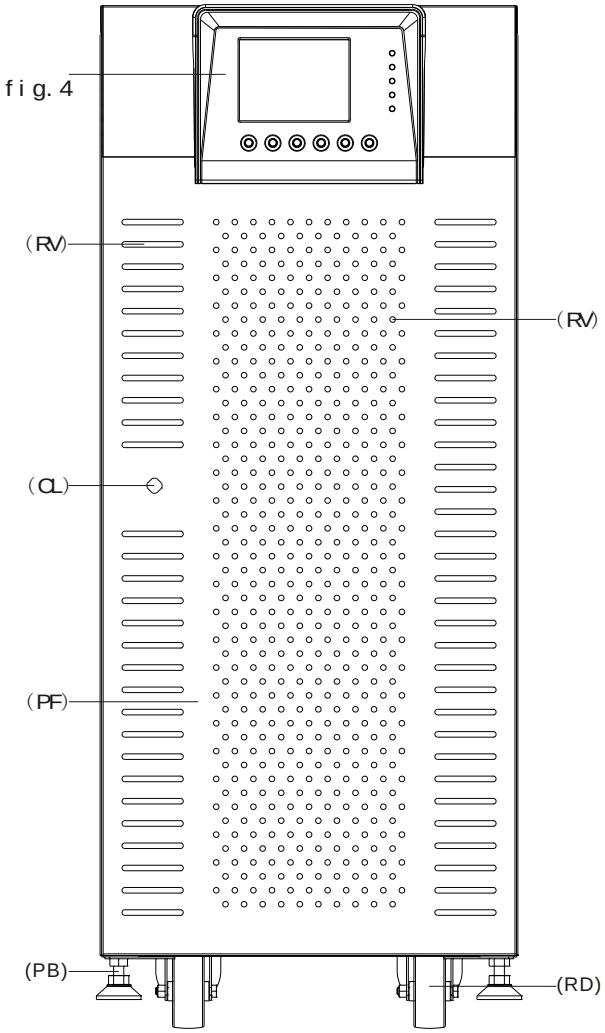


Fig. 1. UPS front view from 7.5 to 30 kVA (LV) / 10 to 60 kVA (HV), with or without separate static bypass line (-B).

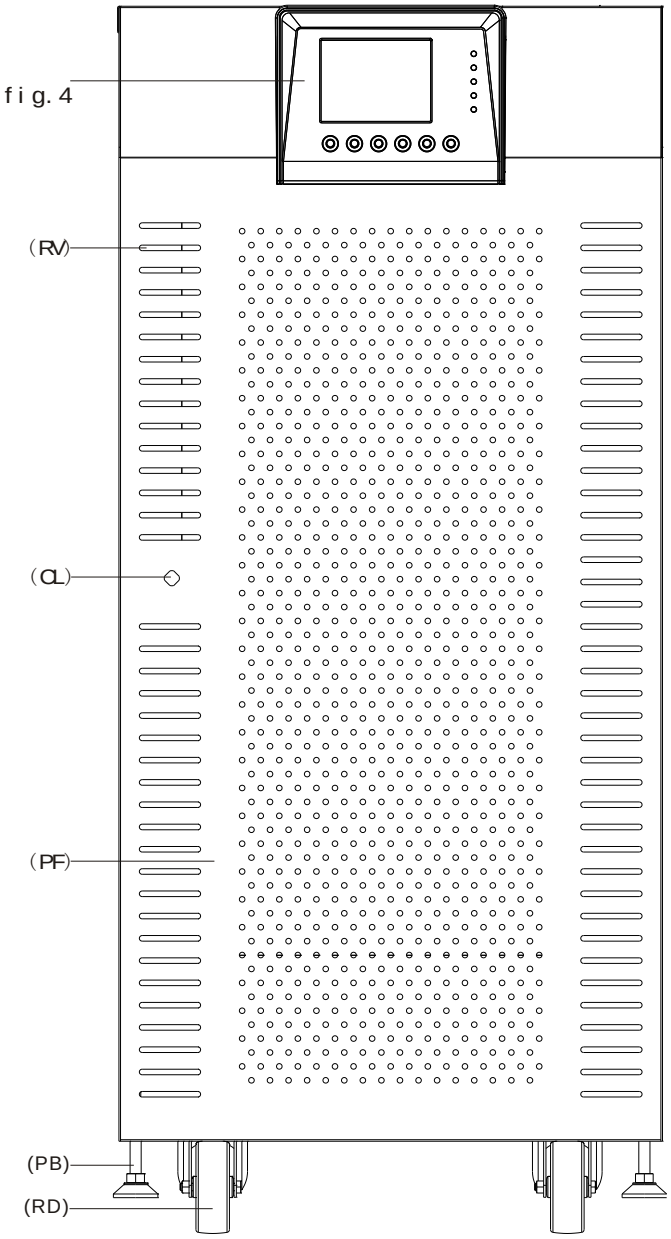


Fig. 2. UPS front view from 40 to 60 kVA (LV) / 80 to 120 kVA (HV), without separate static bypass and 40 kVA (LV) / 80 kVA (HV) with separate static bypass (-B).

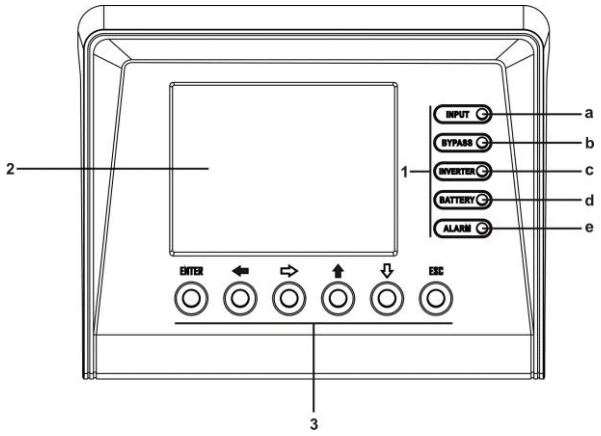
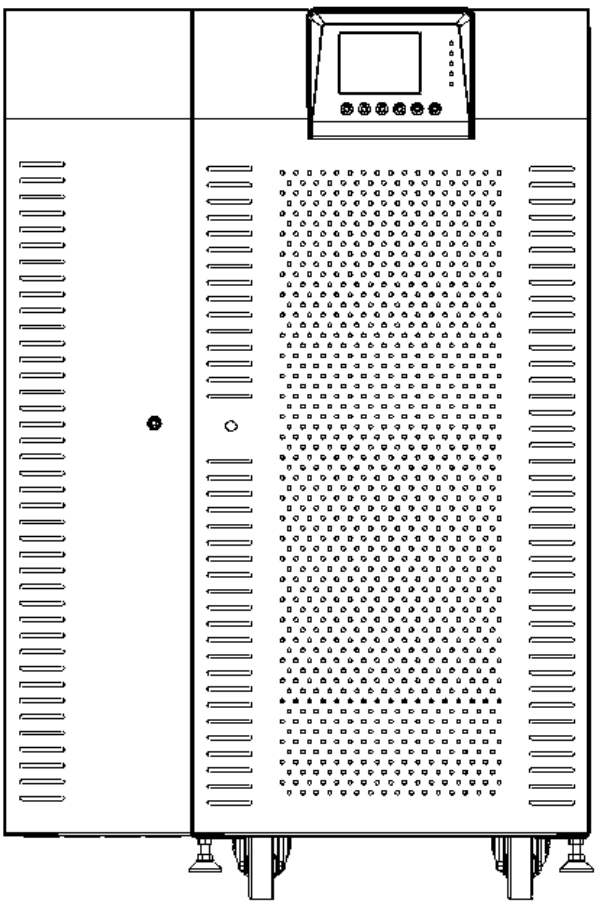
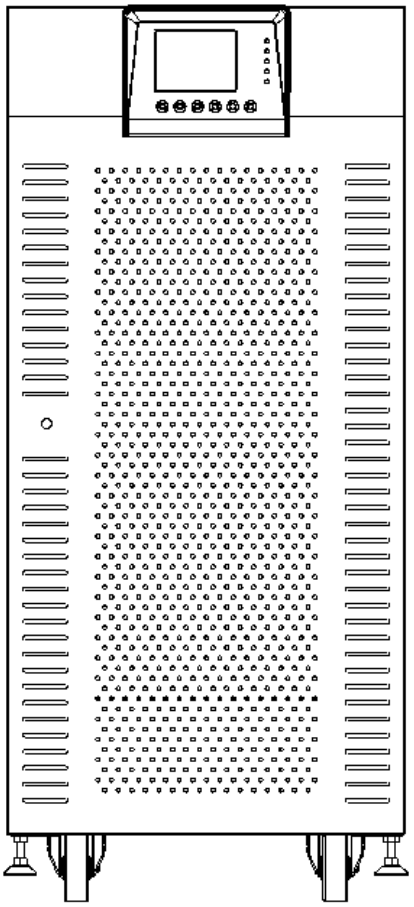


Fig.3. Control panel view.



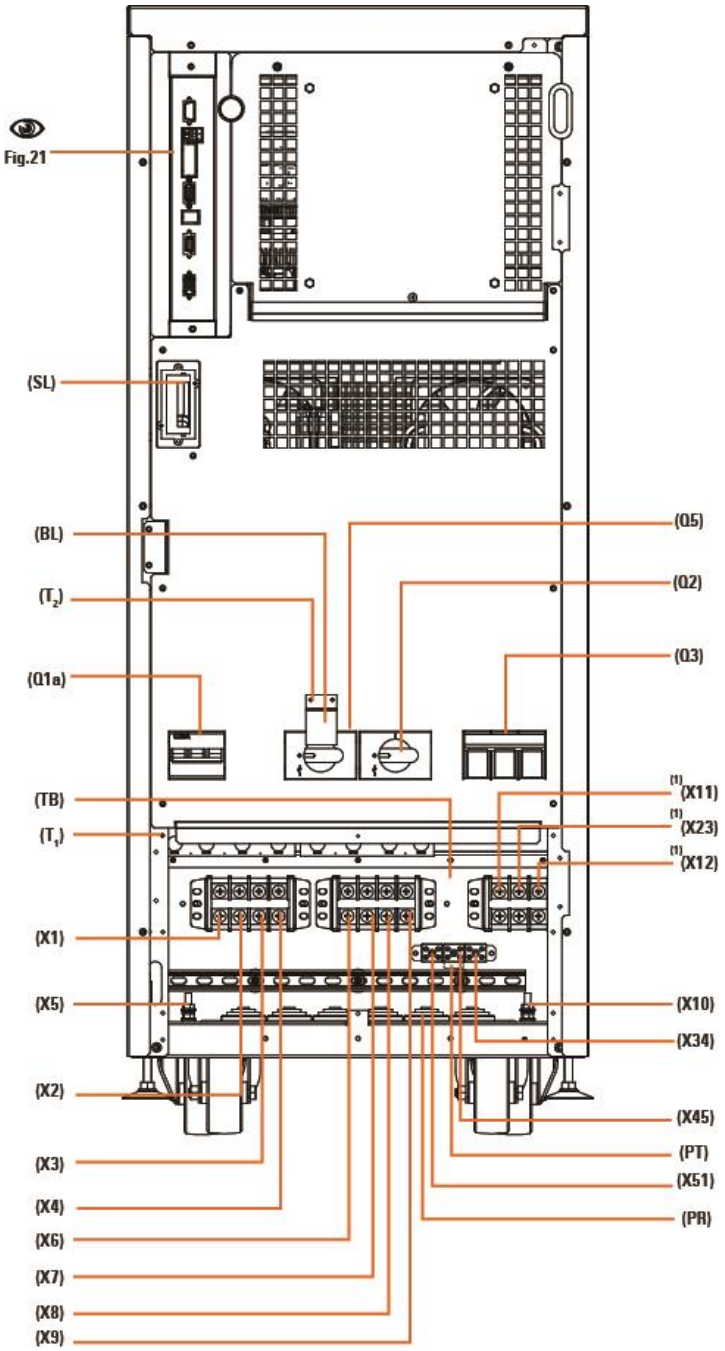
Front view with static bypass equipment.

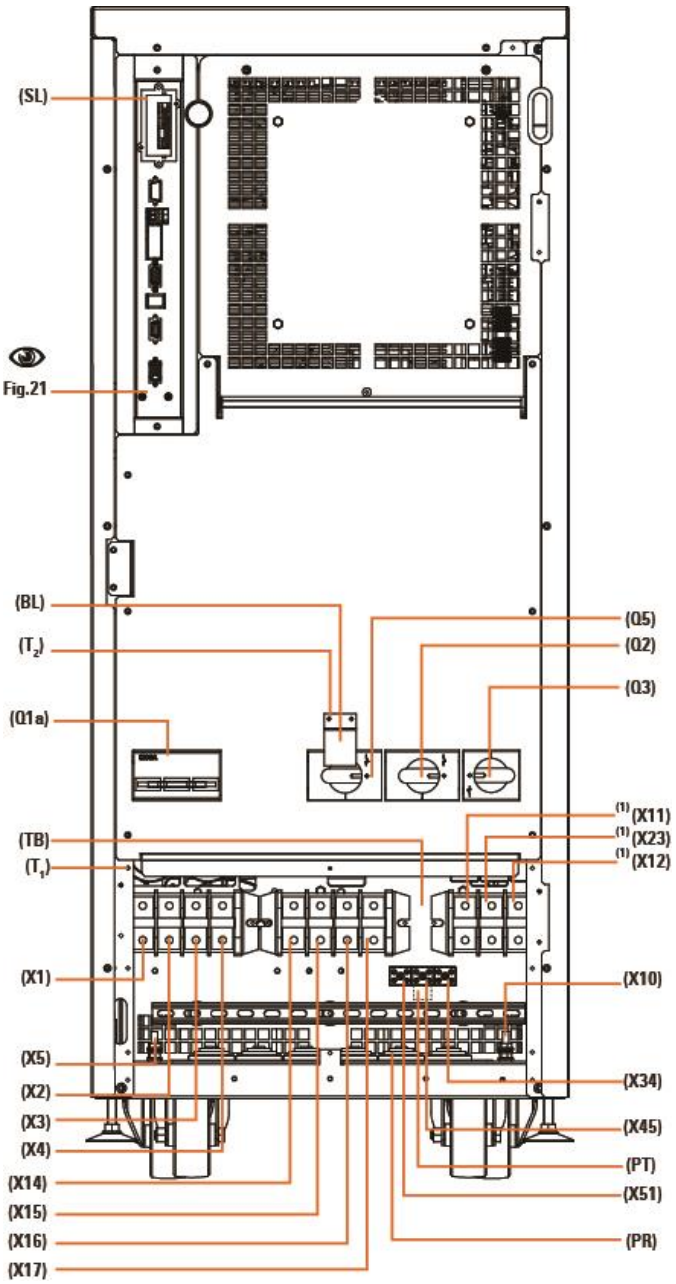


Front view without static bypass equipment.

Attention：Static bypass equipment needs to adjust the cabinet.

Fig. 4. UPS front view of 80 and 100 kVA (LV) / 160 and 200 kVA (HV) with front door closed.





(1) Equipments with extended back up time only.

Fig. 6. UPS Front view with door opened. 7.5KVA to 20KVA (LV)/ 10KVA to 40KVA (HV) models.

Fig. 7. UPS Front view with door opened. 30KVA (LV)/ 60KVA (HV) models.

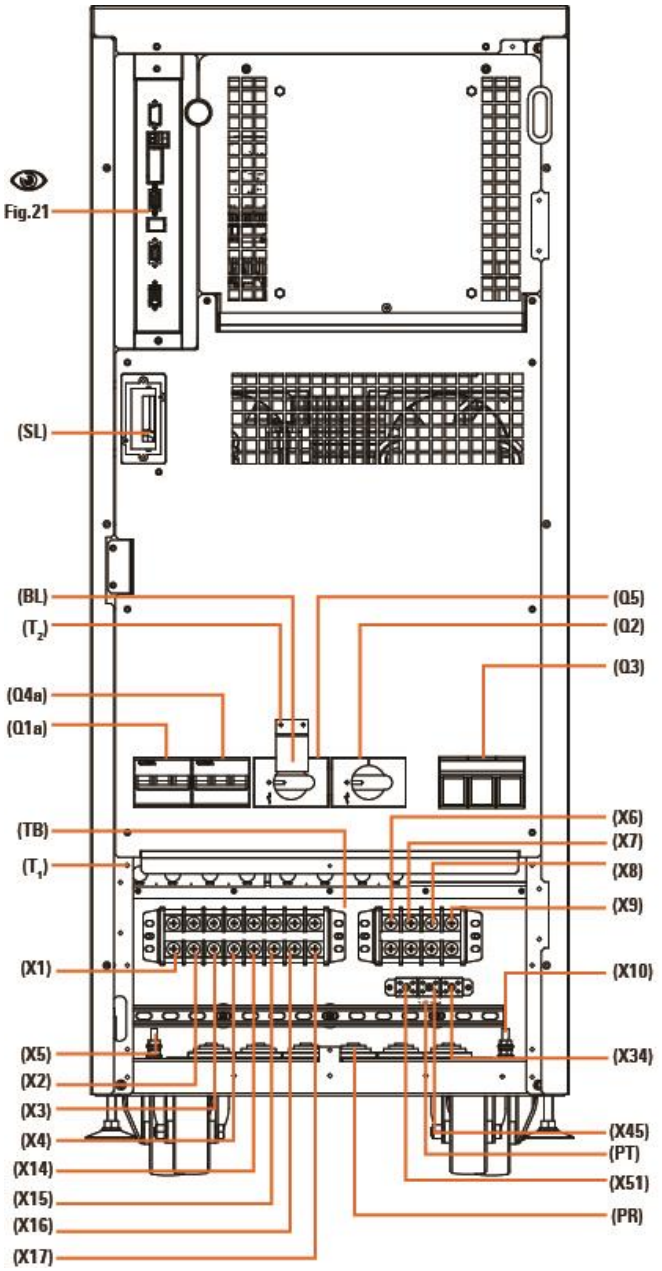


Fig. 8. UPS Front view with door opened. 7.5KVA to 10KVA (LV) / 10KVA to 20KVA (HV) models with separate static bypass line. (UPS-B models)

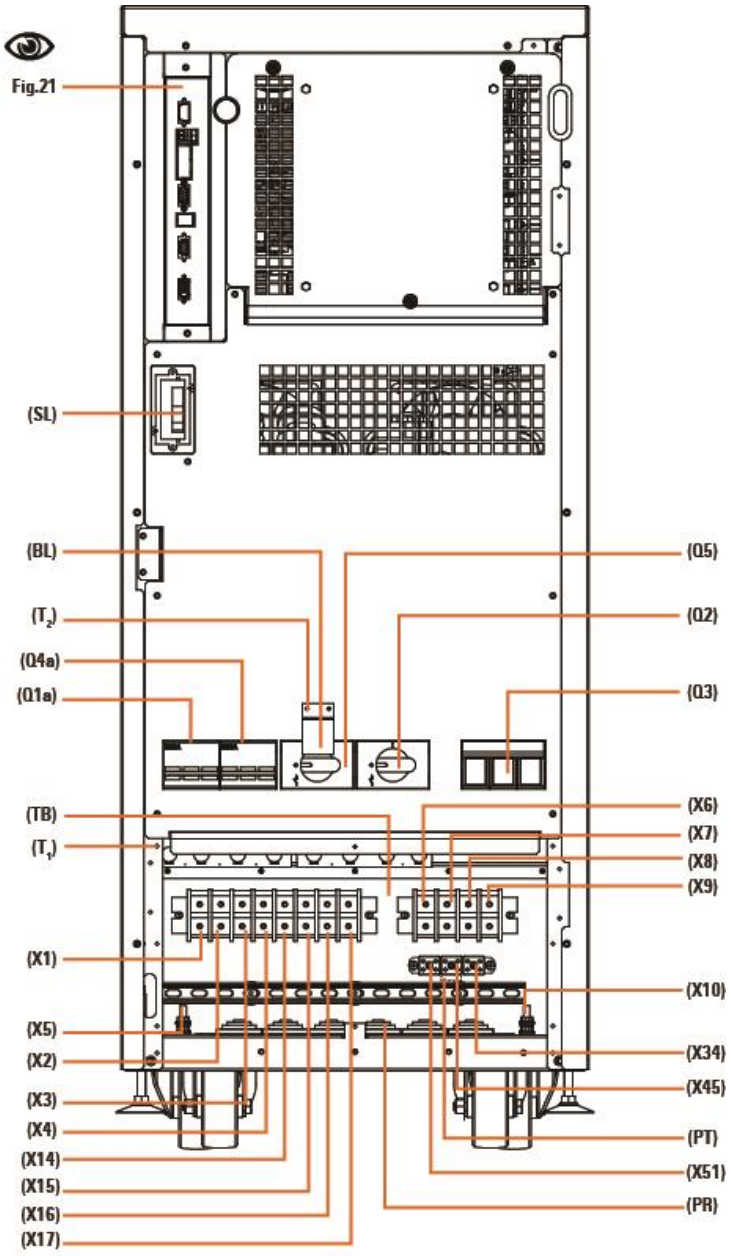


Fig. 9. UPS Front view with door opened. 15KVA (LV) / 30KVA (HV) models with separate static bypass line (UPS-B models)

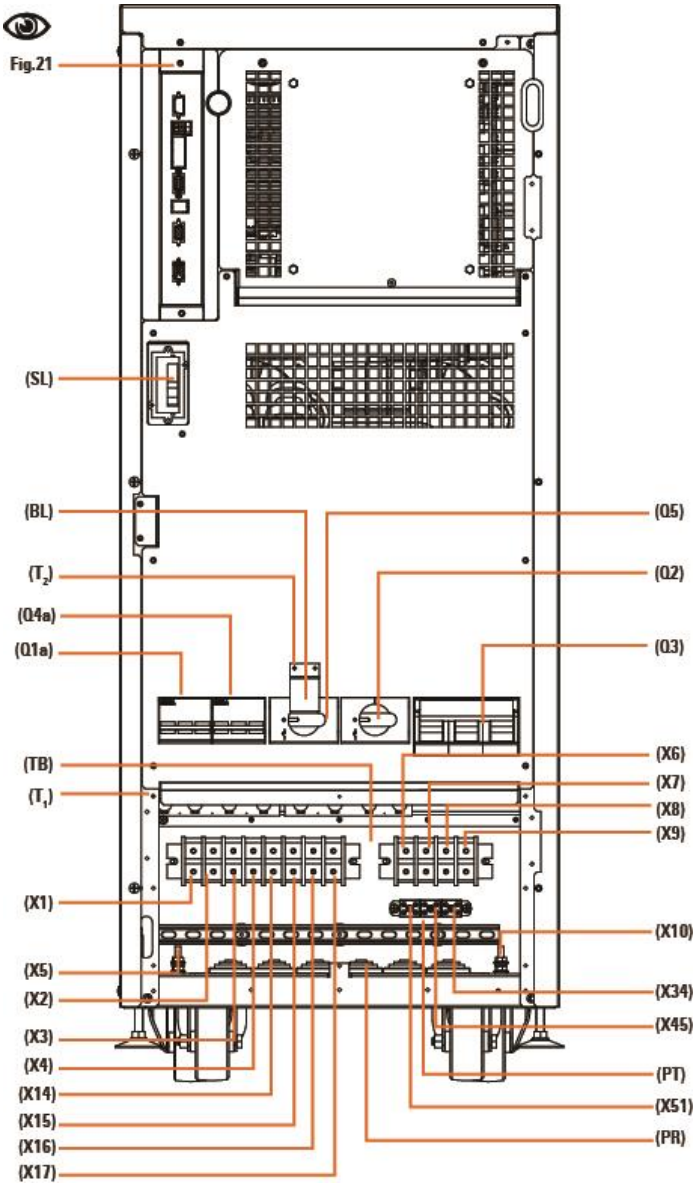


Fig. 10. UPS Front view with door opened, models 20KVA (LV) / 40KVA (HV) with separate static bypass line (UPS-B models)

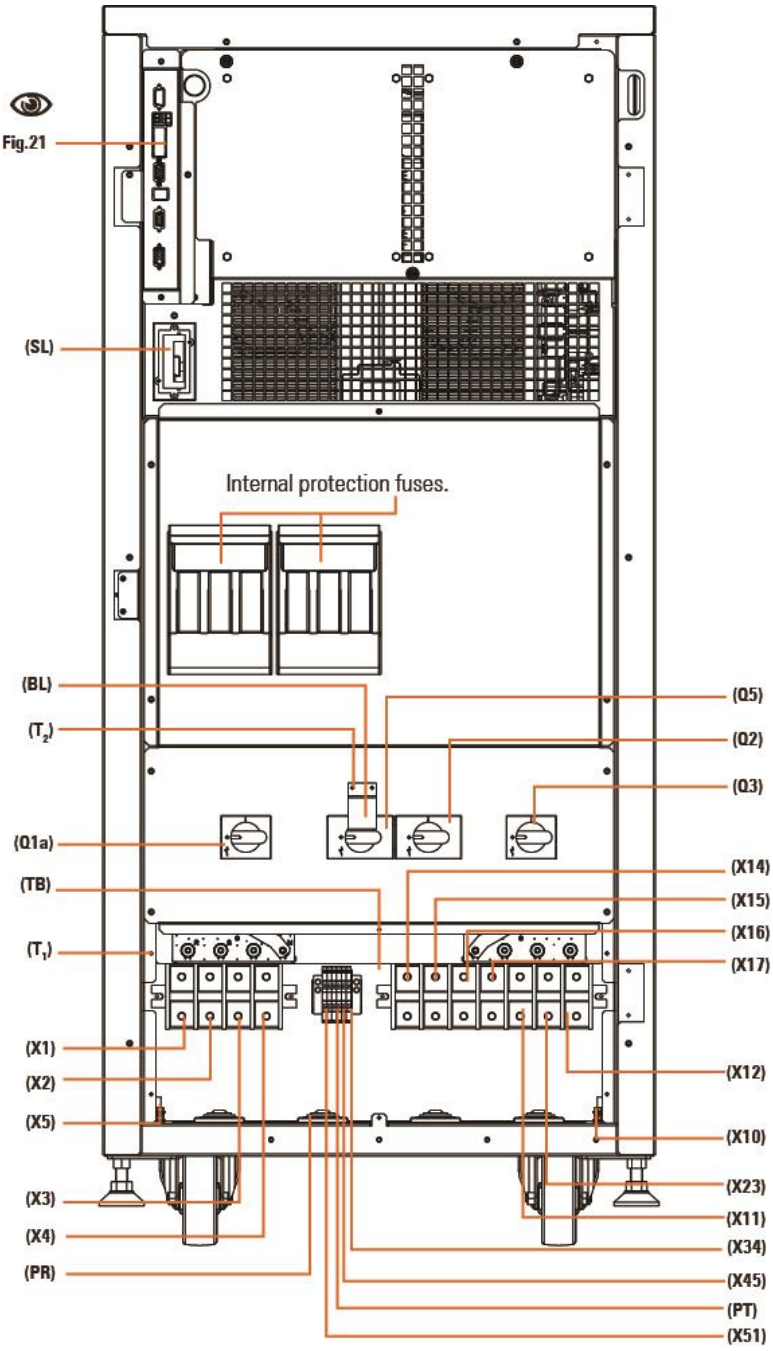


Fig. 11. UPS front view with door opened, models 40kVA (LV) / 80KVA (HV).

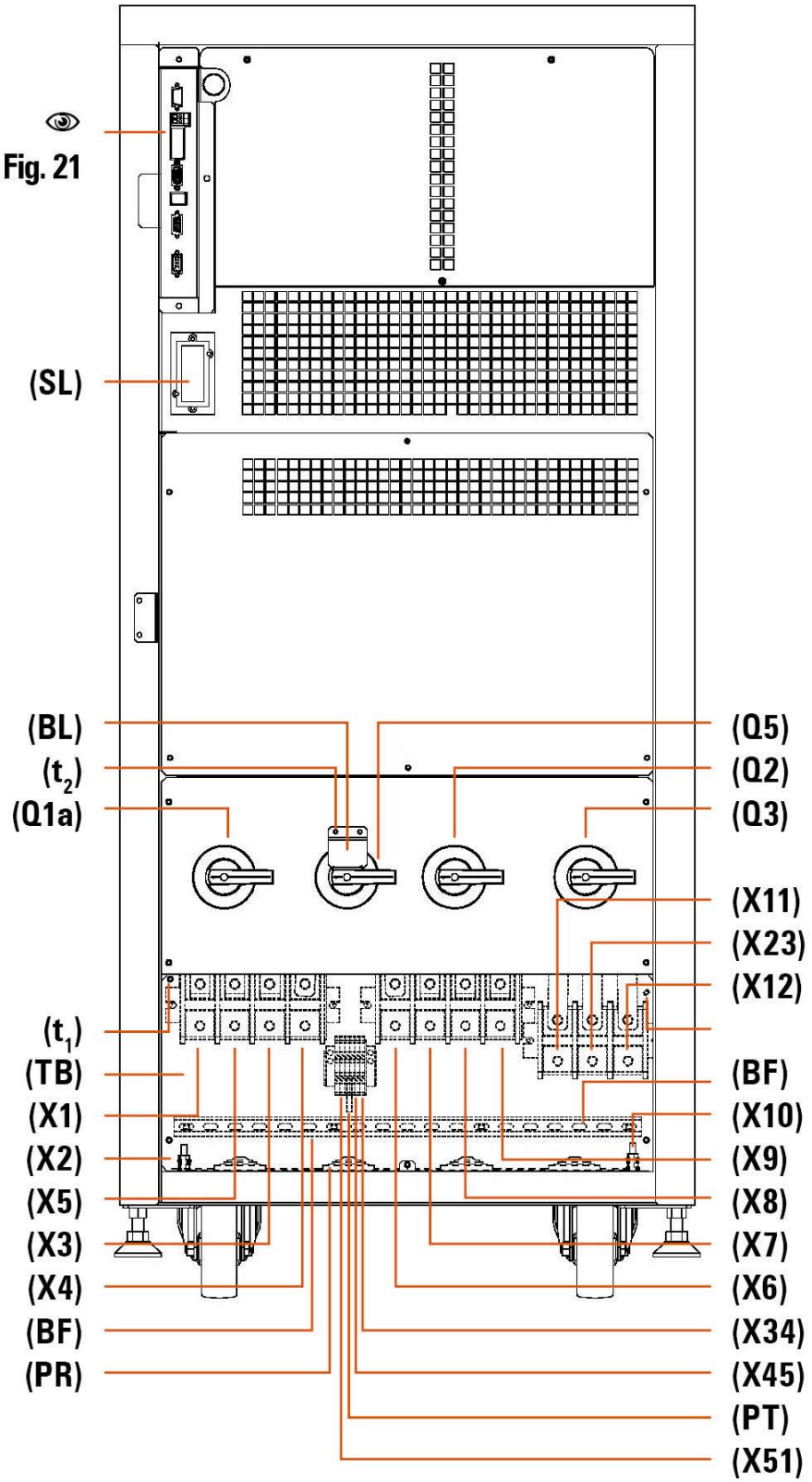


Fig. 12. UPS front view with door opened, models 50 and 60 kVA (LV) / 100 and 120 kVA (HV), without separate static bypass line.

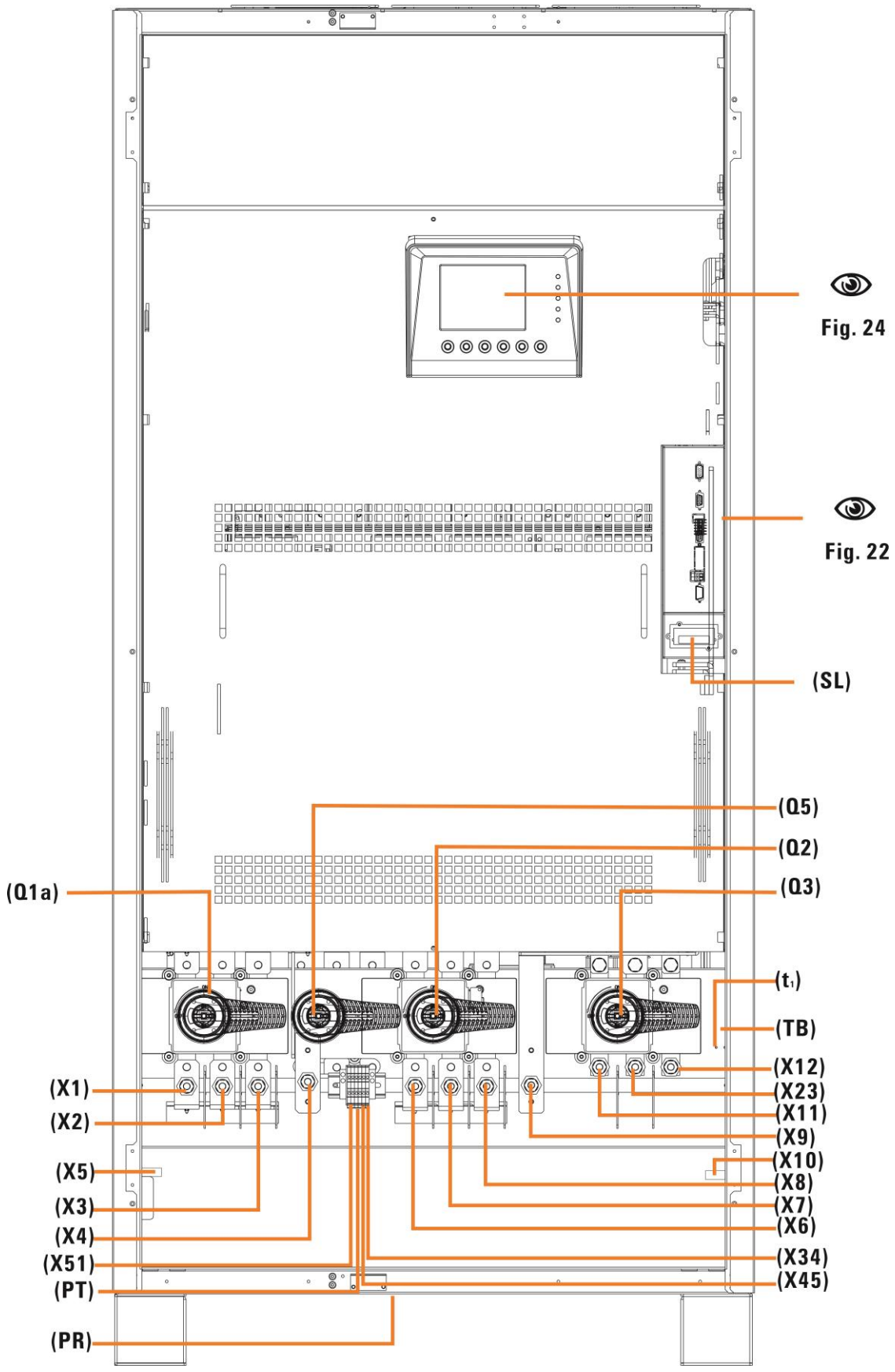


Fig. 13. UPS front view with door opened, models 80 and 100 kVA (LV) / 160 and 200 kVA (HV), without separate static bypass line.

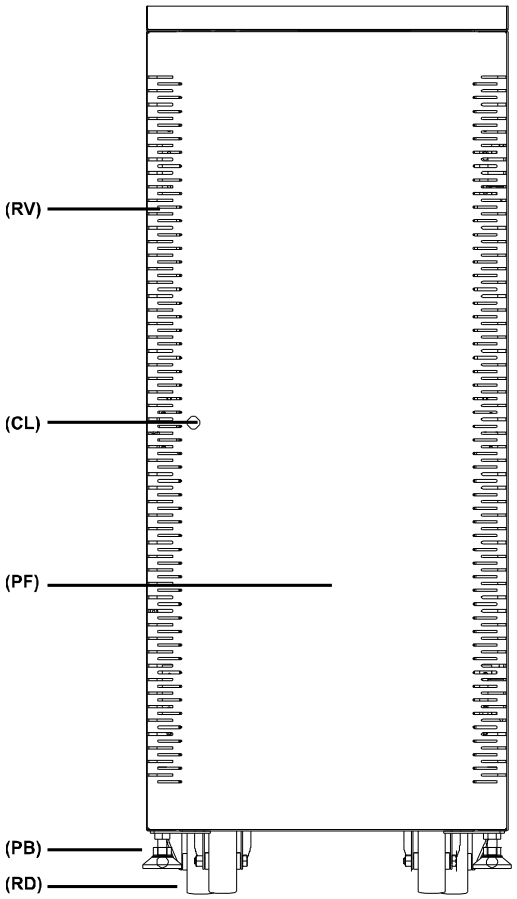


Fig. 15. Battery cabinet front view No 1, with door closed.

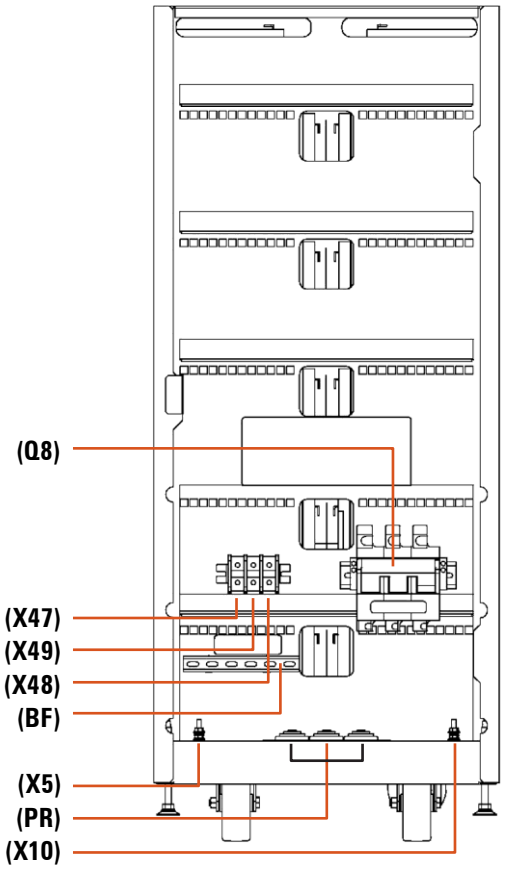


Fig. 16. Battery cabinet front view No 1, with door opened.

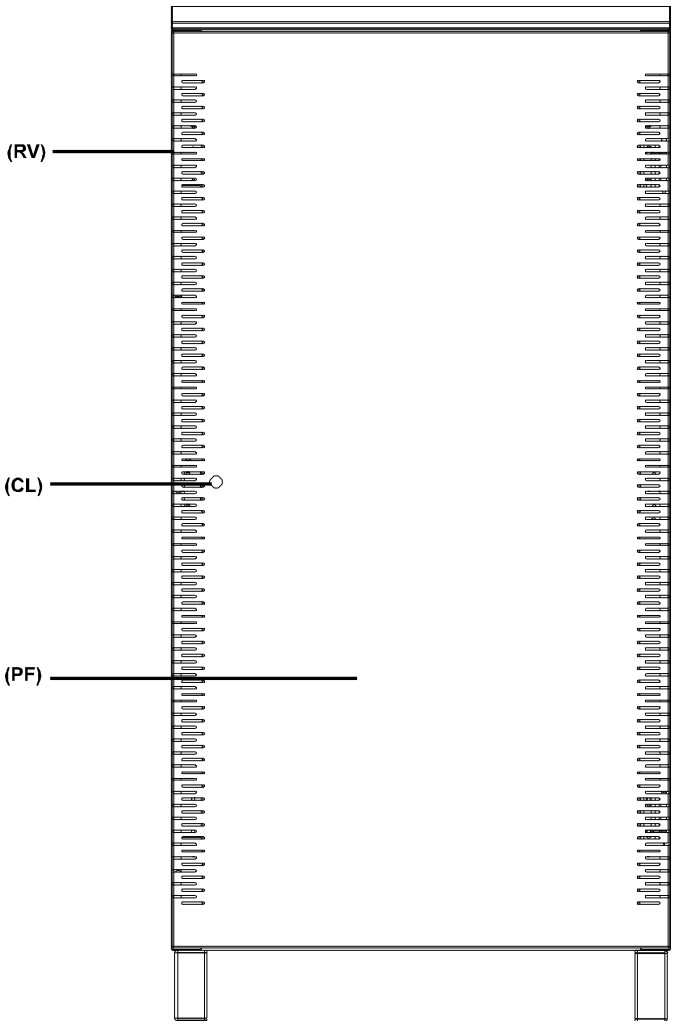


Fig. 17. Battery cabinet front view No 2, with door closed.

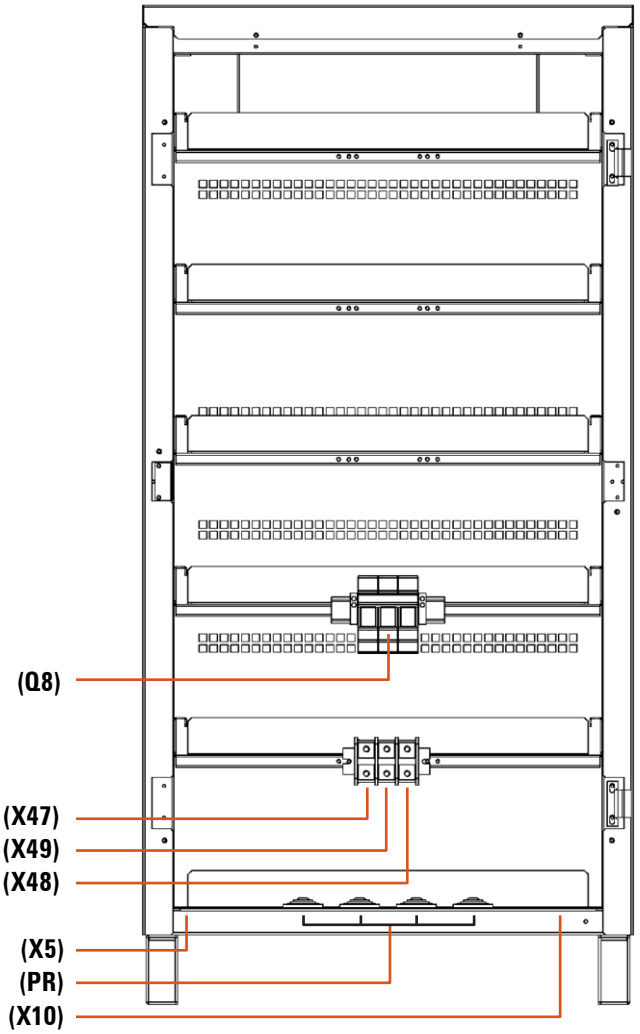


Fig. 18. Battery cabinet front view No 2, with door opened.

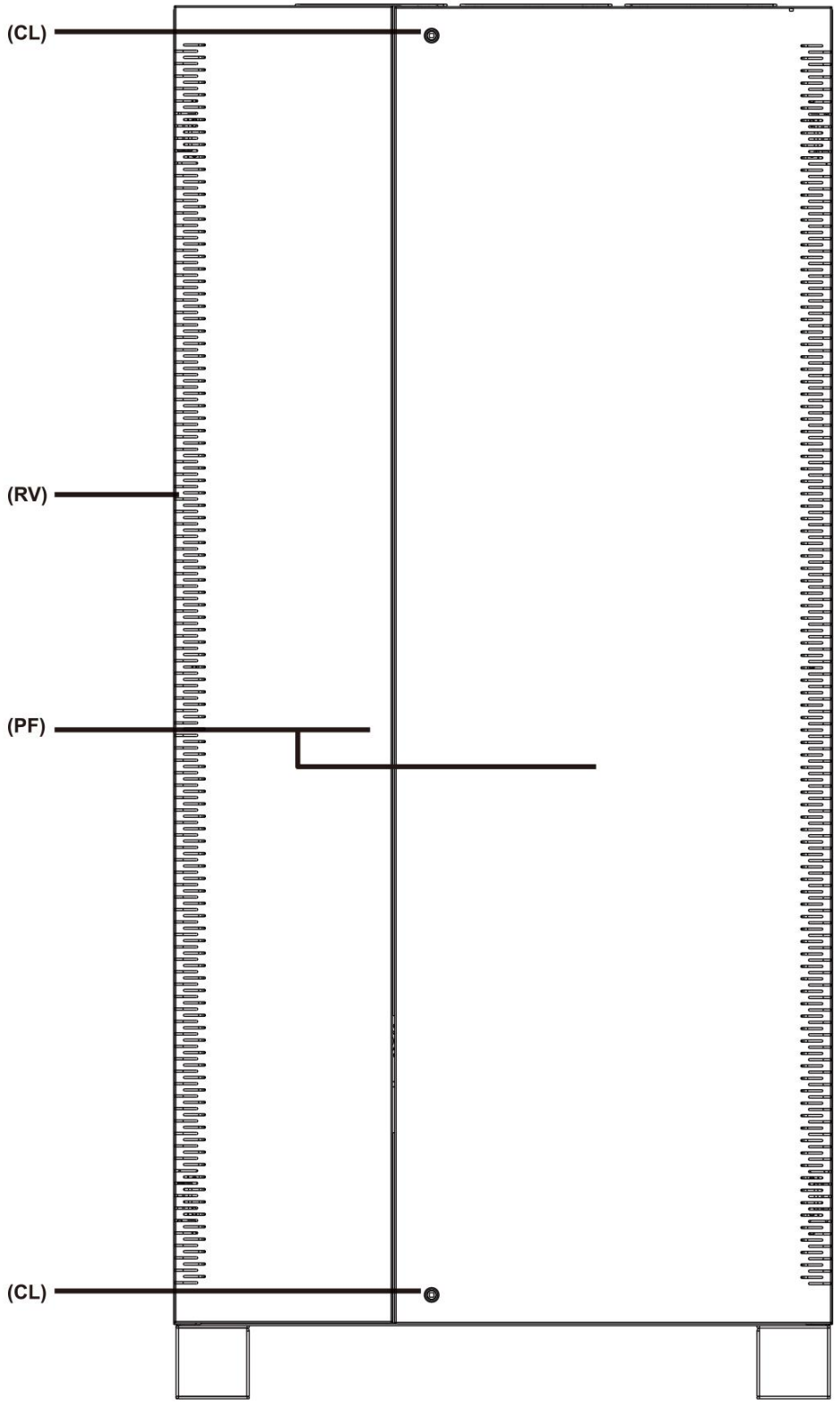


Fig. 19. Battery cabinet front view No 3, with door closed.

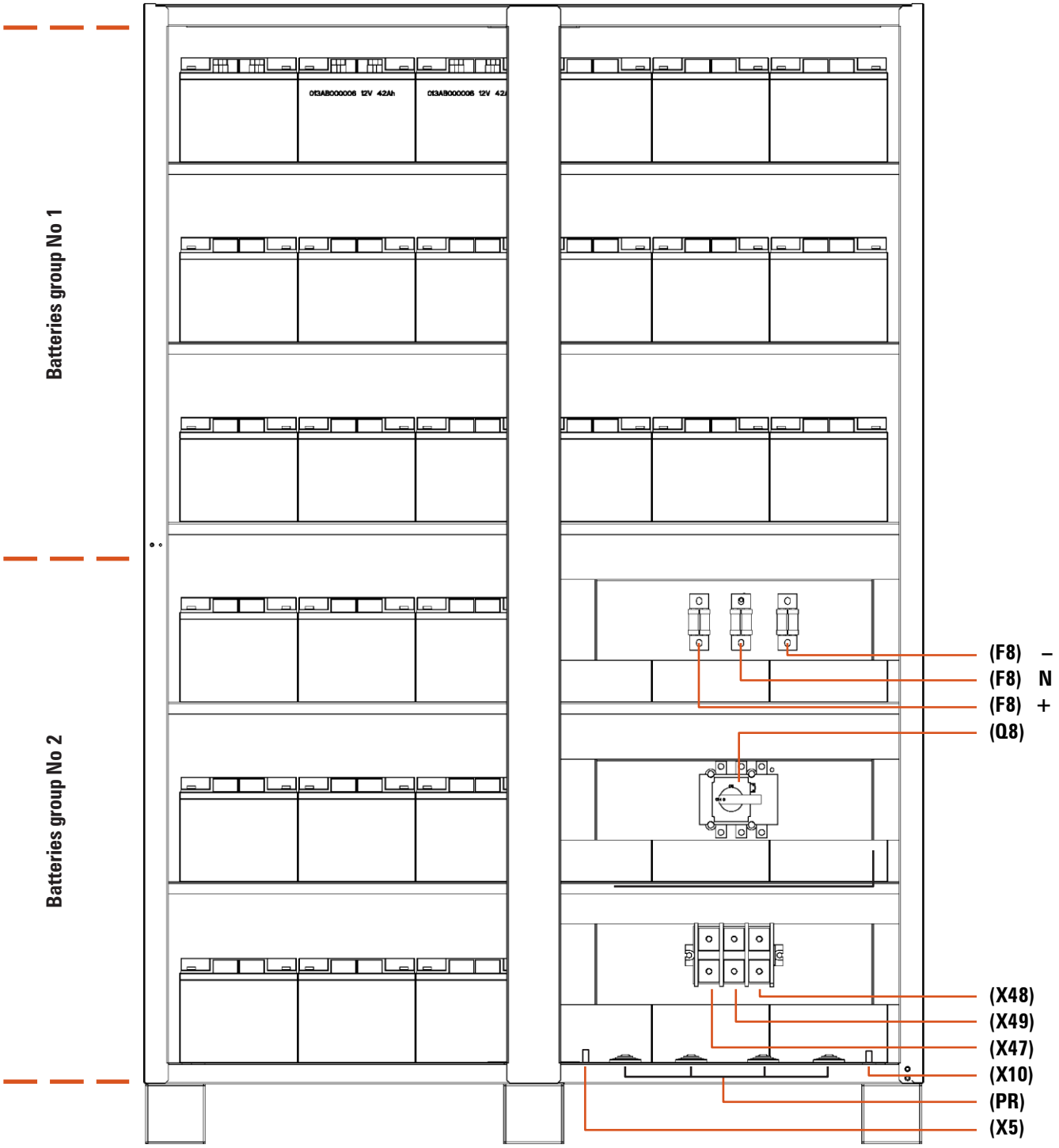


Fig. 20. Battery cabinet front view No 3, with door opened.

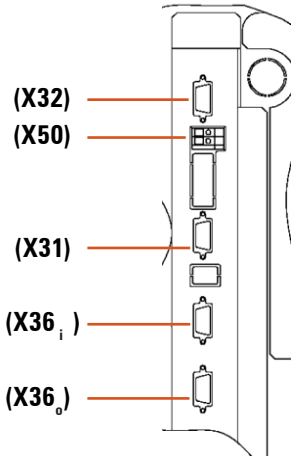


Fig. 21. Connection of communications for models up to 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV).

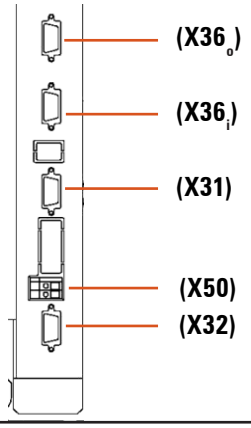


Fig. 22. Connection of communications for models higher than 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV).

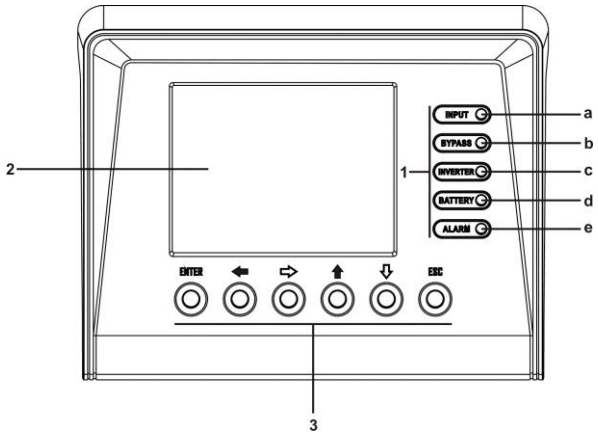


Fig. 23. Control panel

4.1.2 Legend corresponding to the equipment views.

Protection and manoeuvring parts (Q*) in the UPS cabinet:

(Q1a) Input circuit breaker or switch according to the equipment power rate, two or three poles respectively depending on the mains typology.

(Q2) Output switch.

(Q3) Battery fuse holder switch with 3 fuses in models up to 20 kVA (LV) / 40 kVA (HV) or switch for B1 versions and higher power rates models.

(Q4a) Static bypass switch, two or three poles depending on the mains typology (-B version only).

(Q5) Manual bypass switch.

Protection and manoeuvring parts(Q*) in the battery cabinet:

(Q8) Battery fuse holder switch of 3 fuses, for models up to 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV).
Battery switch, in models higher than 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV). Also there are 3 fuses **(F8)** with no switch function, located inside the cabinet.

Connection parts (X*):

(X1) Terminal of input phase R.

(X2) Terminal of input phase S.

(X3) Terminal of input phase T.

(X4) Terminal of input neutral N.

(X5) Terminal (copper bar) of main earth **(⏚)**

(X6) Terminal of output phase U.

(X7) Terminal of output phase V.
(X8) Terminal of output phase W.
(X9) Terminal of output neutral N.
(X10) Terminal (copper rod) of earth bonding for load or loads and/or battery cabinet **(⏚)**.
(1) **(X11)** Battery positive terminal (+).
(1) **(X12)** Battery negative terminal (–).
(X14) Terminal of static bypass phase R (-B version only).
(X15) Terminal of static bypass phase S (-B version only).
(X16) Terminal of static bypass phase T (-B version only).
(X17) Terminal of static bypass neutral N (-B version only).
(1) **(X23)** Battery neutral N terminal (central tap).
(X31) DB9 connector for COM RS-232 and RS-485 ports.
(X32) DB9 connector for relay interface.
(X34) Terminal strip of two terminals for temperature probe/floating voltage. Equipments with separate battery cabinets only.
($X36_i$) HDB15 female connector, parallel bus input. Only useful in parallel systems connection.
($X36_o$) HDB15 male connector, parallel bus output. Only useful in parallel systems connection.
(X45) Terminal strip of two terminals, auxiliary contact of output switch. To be connected to its external homologous.
(X47) Battery positive terminal (+) of the battery cabinet.
(X48) Battery negative terminal (–) of the battery cabinet.
(X49) Battery neutral terminal N of the battery cabinet (central tap).
(X50) External EPO terminals.
(X51) Terminal strip of two terminals, auxiliary contact of manual bypass switch. To be connected to its external homologous.

Control panel (PC), keypad and optical indicators:

(LCD) LCD panel.
(ENT) Key «ENTER».
(ESC) Key «ESC».
(↗) Key move up.
(↙) Key move down.
(➔) Key move to right.
(←) Key move to left.
(a) Rectifier input voltage correct (green led).
(b) Output voltage of the equipment from bypass (orange led).
(c) Inverter ON (green led).
(d) Output voltage from batteries -mains fault- (red led).
(e) General alarm of the equipment, it is triggered with any alarm (red led).

Other abbreviations:

(BC) Communication BUS bundle between equipments, of 5 m. length with HDB15 connectors in both ends.
(BF) Rod to fix the connection wires of the equipment or battery cabinet by means of wraps.
(BL) Mechanical lock for manual bypass switch **(Q5)**.
(CL) Front door lock.
(LL) Key to lock and unlock **(CL)**.
(PB) Levellers and fixing elements.
(PC) Control panel.
(PF) Front door.
(PR) Cable gland or bushing to enter the cables.
(PT) Cable in a bridge mode way to close the circuit between both pins of **(X45)**.
(R103) Two wires bundle with probe, to control the floating voltage according to the temperature.
Equipments with separate battery cabinet only.
(RD) Casters.
(RV) Cooling grid.
(SL) Slot for SNMP card (option).
(TB) Terminal cover-connection elements.
(t_1) Fixing screws for terminal cover **(TB)**.
(t_2) Fixing screws for mechanical locking **(BL)** of switch **(Q5)**.

(1): Battery terminals **(X11)**, **(X12)** and **(X23)** available in models > 20 kVA (LV) / > 40 kVA (HV) only, or in equipments B1 type (extended back up time).

By means of the connectors **(X36°)** and **(X36°)** the communication loop or ring is closed between two or more equipments connected in parallel, by means of the bundle **(BC)**. These connectors are not useful when there is a single equipment only.

Together with each UPS, it is supplied only one bundle **(BC)** to connect the communication BUS. Therefore in any parallel system there will be the same quantity of communication bundles **(BC)** as equipments there are, so it makes possible to close the communication loop.
Each communication bundle **(BC)** has 5 metres length and it is provided with HDB15 connectors at both ends, one male and another female.

4.2. DEFINITION AND STRUCTURE

4.2.1. Structural diagram.

To describe the operating principle, it is taken as a reference and example the single line diagram of Fig. 25 and 26, corresponding to UPS with three-phase input and output setting, one with basic structure and the other one with separate bypass line.
All the equipments works and operates in the same way, although they have common line or separate static bypass.

4.3. UPS FUNCTION STAGES.

This UPS series is structured in the following stages:

- I/O EMI filters.
- Rectifier-PFC (AC/DC).
- Batteries.
- Inverter (DC/AC).
- Static Bypass.
- Maintenance or manual Bypass.
- EPO emergency shutdown.
- Control panel.
- Control and communication Software.

4.3.1. I/O EMI filters.

EMI filter is a three phase low-band filter, which its function is to attenuate and cancel all the radio frequency perturbations. The filter performs in a bidirectional way:

- It cancels the perturbations that comes from the line and protect the UPS control circuits.
- It avoids the possible radio electrical perturbations that the UPS could generates flows through the line and affect to other equipments connected to it.

4.3.2. Rectifier-PFC stage (AC/DC).

Constructive parts:

- **Input protection and switch**: it is the particular protection of the PFC rectifier.
- **Current sensor**: it uses alternating current transformers to measure and control the input current, to get a THDi $<$ 3% at full load condition and even $<$ 1% depending on the quality of mains.
- **"T" filter**: it is used to attenuate the current ripple caused by the PFC switching.
- **IGBT's three phase bridge**: it will be used to make the AC/DC conversion with the lowest distortion and highest efficiency. To do that, it is used the Trench-gate IGBT technology of 4th generation.
- **Input chokes**: They are used by the PFC rectifier as energy storage elements (in switching times), for the AC/DC conversion.
- **DC Bus**: it is used to filter the DC needed for the correct operation of PFC converter and inverter.

4.3.3. Batteries.

This UPS series has a battery set that stores energy during the normal operating mode (present mains) and they are discharged during the emergency operation (mains fault), keeping the critical loads running during the required time.

Batteries are sized to supply full power to the assigned critical loads during the back up time for any load condition. Standard batteries are sealed Lead Acid, maintenance free and VRLA technology.

Each cell or cell group (battery block) are duly marked in a permanent way, with polarity indication, voltage and safety warning required by the standard.

Cells are duly assembled and electrically connected. Battery set is protected by means of a fuse holder with ultra fast fuses, ready for the described conditions in section «4.3.2. Rectifier-PFC stage».

In normal operation (mains present and charged batteries), the battery set is working on floating voltage.

As an option the battery set of Pb-Ca or Ni-Cd can be assembled in a cabinet or rack separately from the equipment, shared for systems made of two UPSs in parallel.

4.3.4. Inverter stage (DC/AC).

Constructive parts:

- **DC Bus**: it is used to filter the DC and it is in charge of interconnecting the PFC and Inverter through the protection fuses.
- **IGBT three phase inverter bridge**: it is equal to the PFC stage but in counter way, it is in charge of making the DC/AC conversion with the lowest distortion and highest efficiency. It is also using the Trench-gate technology of 4th generation.
- **Current sensor**: as it has been described before, in this case conventional AC currents sensors are also used (current transformers) for measurement and control the output current of the inverter to get a total harmonic distortion at the output voltage lower than 1% in full load conditions.
- **Output chokes**: it is used an identical solution as the used at the input. These chokes are used by the inverter as energy storage elements (in switching times), for DC/AC conversion.

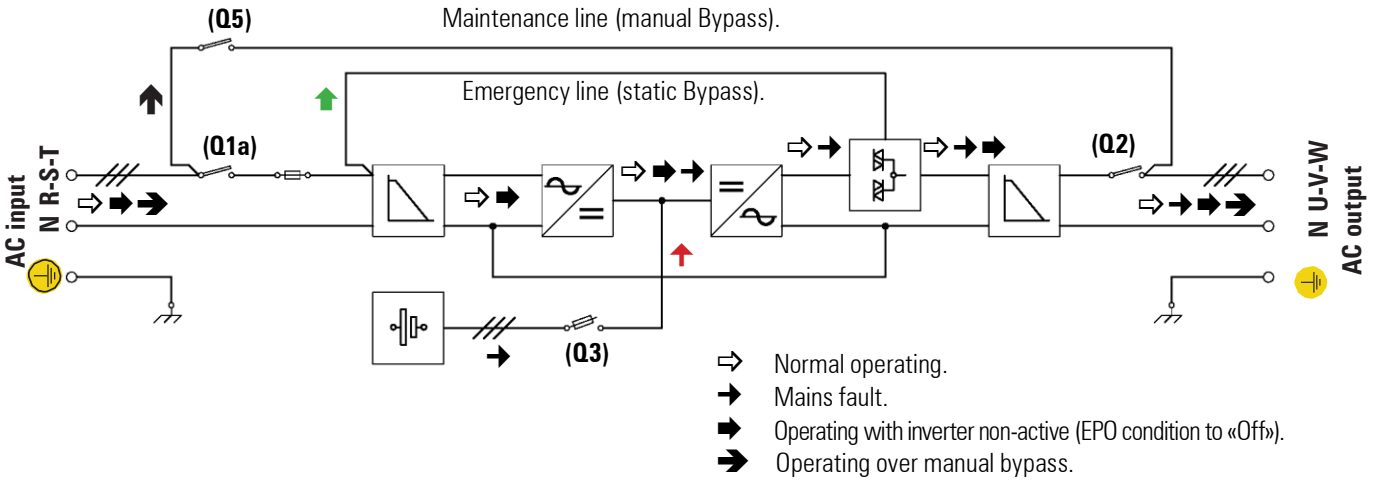


Fig. 25. UPS single line diagram with operating flows.

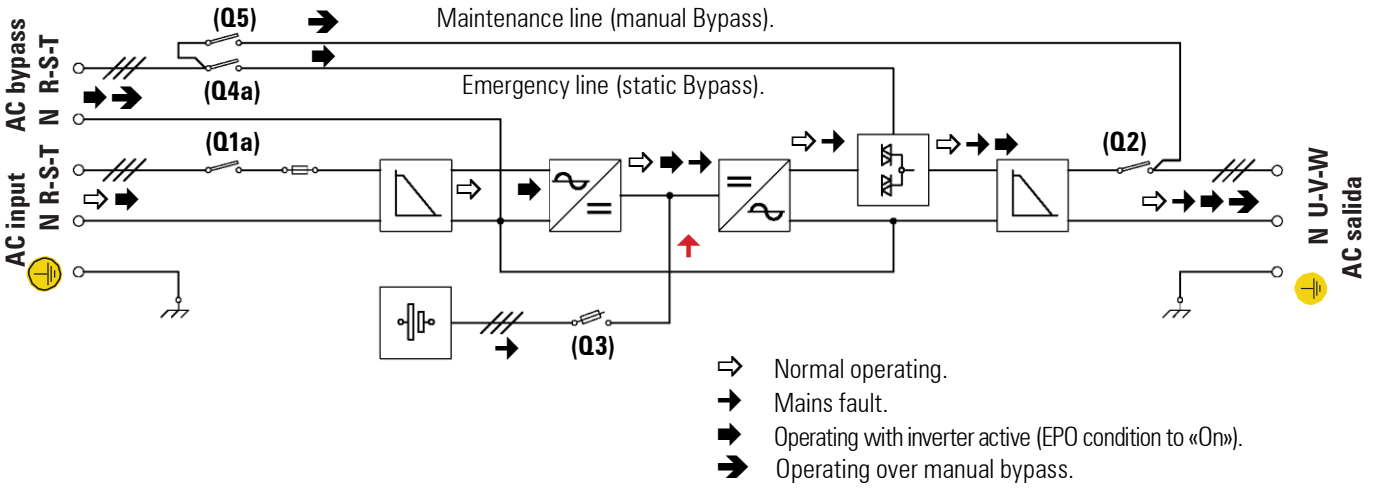


Fig. 26. UPS-B single line diagram with operating flows.

4.3.5. Static bypass stage.

When the inverter can't keep the voltage to the critical loads due to overloads, short-circuits, current limits or faults, the UPS has a bypass circuit, which supplies isolation for the inverter and supplies the critical loads directly from electrical mains.
The UPS controls the availability inverter-bypass permanently in order to make the shifting between them.
The bypass stage is based on six double thyristors in semipack format, working as AC switches, three of them are for shifting the input over the output and the other three are for shifting the inverter over the output.
The managing system of the SCR switches is based on drivers designed with a shifting system that responds to the following requirements:

- Full static shifting system.
- Shifting with no high transient currents.
- Shifting with no transfer time.

The control algorithm of the triggering signals of the thyristors assures a nil transfer time, and avoids short-circuits between the thyristors of bypass and inverter (shifting with zero cross current).

4.3.6. Maintenance or manual Bypass.

.
All UPSs from this series are foreseen with an auxiliary line protected by a circuit breaker switch, which makes an electrical bridge between the input and output terminals.
Managing this switch, properly together with the input and output, allows isolating electrically all the UPS elements from the electrical lines.
The type of manoeuvring of the maintenance bypass is "make before break", with the purpose of keeping the critical loads fed, even during the maintenance tasks.

4.3.7. Terminals for EPO.

The UPS has two terminals to install an external button of emergency output shutdown (EPO).

4.3.8. Control panel.

This UPS has a sophisticated control panel based on a DSP (Digital Signal Processor) that performs as interface between the UPS and end-user.
Each UPS is equipped with an alphanumerical LCD panel, which automatically informs about the current status of the equipment and electrical measurements to the end-user. It is based on a tree menu, allowing an easy browsing through its screens.

4.3.9. Control software and communications.

AFC Control (Adaptive Feedforward Cancellation).
It consists in the use of digital resonators connected in parallel and set to those frequencies where the consigns or perturbations to refuse are expected.
This control technique allows doing the follow of the sinewave signals of reference of the output voltage in the inverter and input cur- rent of the active rectifier.
It is important to highlight that the different controls of the UPS do not operate either isolated or locally, but they interact between them in such way that it results a global controller of coupled type. It means operating advantages like to adapt the rectifier to the load conditions immediately.
The digital control software works at two different levels:

4.3.9.1. Control software at low level.

- **Input three phase rectifier controller**: PFC control and battery charge loops. The structure adopted of independent control per phase of cascade type allows managing both single phase and three phase inputs.

  The AFC control technique has been also applied, to assure a sinewave mains currents, with a THDi $<$ 2%, and in phase shifting with the voltages, to balance the active power of all the system, to accelerate its response and make it insensitive against the load transients.

  In normal conditions, the rectifier is running and charging the batteries, controlling at any moment the charging current and floating voltage according to the temperature of themselves. The system is also in charge of minimising the charging current ripple that flows through them.

  When the input voltage or frequency is out of the correct operating range, it is shutdown and batteries are responsible of keeping the inverter in operation, which at the same time supplies the loads connected at the output of the equipment till the battery voltage decreases till the end of back up time.

  Another important feature of the rectifier is its bidirectional capacity of operation. This allows consigning a battery discharging current even with mains present. This quality performance will make possible to do a battery test both in full load and no load conditions.

- **Output three phase rectifier controller:** independent per phase, it is easy adapted to different settings, either single phase or three phase.

  It is highlighted the use of the AFC control technique that allows getting an output voltage with a THDv lower than 1,5% with non-linear load at the output and good dynamic response against unexpected step loads.

- **Switching algorithm of the bypass thyristors**.
- **Parallel control**: high speed communication and inverter parallel connection.

4.3.9.2. Managing software of the equipment.

- ❒ Managing and control of different parts.
- ❒ Visualization software for user interface.
- ❒ Software of communication and protocol implementation.
- ❒ Managing software of parallel system.

4.3.9.3. Communications.

- **COM port to relays**: It supplies a digital signals in a dry contact way, which makes possible the dialogue between the equipment and other machines or devices.

  By default the equipment is supplied with 4 signal relays with a preset programming (see chart 2), which can be modified at factory or by teh **S.T.S.** under request. Chart 6 shows all the alarms that can be set to any relay. A fifth relay can be supplied as an option and under request, which can be defined in the purchase order.

  Also there is a "shutdown" input that allows shutdown the inverter.

  The most common use of this type of port is to supply the needed information to the closing file software.

- **COM port RS-232 and RS-485**: By means of the same DB9 connector supplies the RS-232 and RS-485 communication ports. They are mutually exclusive between them and they are used to connect the UPS with any machine or device that has this standard bus.

  The **RS-232** port consists in the serial transmission of data, in such way that it can send a lot of information through a communication cable of 3 wires.

  The **RS-485**, unlike other serial communication channels, it uses 2 wires only to dialogue among the systems connected to this network. The communication is established by sending and receiving signals in differential mode, so it gives to the system high immunity to the noise and long range (approx. 800m).

  The used protocol is "MASTER/SLAVE" type. The computer or IT system ("MASTER") asks for a determined data, and the UPS answers immediately ("SLAVE").

4.4. OPERATING PRINCIPLE OF AN EQUIPMENT.

This UPS series is a double conversion system AC/DC, DC/AC with sinewave output that supplies a safe protection in extreme conditions of electrical power supply (fluctuations of voltage, frequency, electrical noises, blackouts and mains faults,

etc...). Whatever the type of load to protect is, these equipments are ready to assure the quality and uninterruptible electrical power supply.
The use of the transformerless technology allows a significant reduction of weight and volume in the equipments, by improving a lot important coefficients like the power/footprint ratio.

- Basically its operating is the following:
  - ❒ The rectifier, an IGBT three phase rectifier, converts the AC voltage in DC by draining a sinewave current (THDi <2%), charging the batteries with constant current/ voltage.
  - ❒ Batteries supply the energy required by the inverter in case of mains fault.
  - ❒ The inverter is in charge of converting the DC bus voltage into AC providing an alternating sinewave output, stabilised in voltage and frequency, ready to supply the loads connected at the output.
  - ❒ The basic structure of double conversion is complemented with two new functional stages, static bypass switch and manual bypass switch.
  - ❒ The static bypass switch connects the output load with bypass line directly in special conditions like overload or over temperature and it is reconnected to inverter again, once the normal conditions are restored.
  - ❒ **UPS B** version has two separate lines for the rectifier and bypass stages increasing in the safety of the installation, because it allows the use of a second line (generator set, other company, etc...).
  - ❒ The manual bypass switch isolates the UPS from mains and loads connected at the output, so the maintenance tasks can be done inside the UPS without interrupting the supply to the loads.

4.4.1. Normal operating (⇨).

With mains present, the rectifier converts the AC input voltage into DC, by boosting the DC voltage to an optimal level to feed the inverter and battery charger.
The inverter is in charge of converting the DC bus voltage into AC providing an alternating sinewave output, it stabilises the voltage and frequency, ready to supply the loads connected at the output (Fig. 25 and 26).

4.4.2. Mains fault operating (➜).

In case of mains fault or blackout, the battery set supplies the needed energy to feed the inverter.
The inverter still operates normally, without noticing the lack of mains and the back up time depends in the capacity of the battery set only (Fig. 25 and 26).
When the battery voltage reaches the low voltage, the control blocks the output in order to protect the batteries from being deep discharged. When mains is restored and after the first seconds of analysis, the UPS goes back to operate as it is described in the previous section «4.4.1. Normal operating».

4.4.3. Operating with non-active inverter (➡).

The inverter is non-active due to alarm conditions like overloads, over temperatures, etc... In this case the rectifier is still charging the batteries in order to keep their optimal charge status.
The inverter is also non-active if the start up has not been done through the keypad of the control.
In both cases, the output voltage of the UPS comes from the emergency bypass line through the static bypass switch (Fig. 25 and 26), on condition that the EPO is inactive.

4.4.4. Manual bypass operating (➔).

When it is required to make any maintenance service to the equipment, it can be disconnected from mains without breaking the power supply of the system and affecting it to the critical load. The UPS can only be intervened by technical or maintenance staff, by means of the manual bypass switch (respect the corresponding operative instructions later on stated).

4.4.5. Smart Eco-mode operating.

For those applications with lower requirements, the smart and efficient function «Smart Eco-mode», meanwhile the power supply is available, allows the equipment feeding the loads directly from mains through the solid state static bypass («Off Line» mode).
In case of mains fault, the system will automatically shift to normal operating mode («On Line») and will supply the loads through the inverter with the energy of the batteries. The «Smart Eco-mode» operating mode improve the efficiencies between 4 and 4.5 % highest than «On Line» normal mode, so it is close to 100 %.
The «Smart Eco-mode» operating does not ensure a perfect stabilization in frequency, voltage or sinewave shape (distortion) as in
«On Line» normal mode, because the figures of these parameters depend on the static bypass line and preset activation ranges completely.
The detection of these parameters can take up to 3 ms, so it is recommended to assess the advisability of using this operating mode, depending on the level of protection required by the loads.
This operating mode is disabled from factory and the end/user can activate it, in case it were needed, according to section 7.3.2. and Fig. 45.

4.4.6. Frequency converter operating.

.
This UPS can be set from factory as frequency converters, whether they has batteries or not, being able to operate from 50 to 60 Hz or vice versa.
The equipments set as frequency converters, the static bypass and manual bypass are not available.
So, those functions, measurements, alarm messages, parameter settings, as well as manoeuvring of the related switches will not be operative and they will not be taken into account.

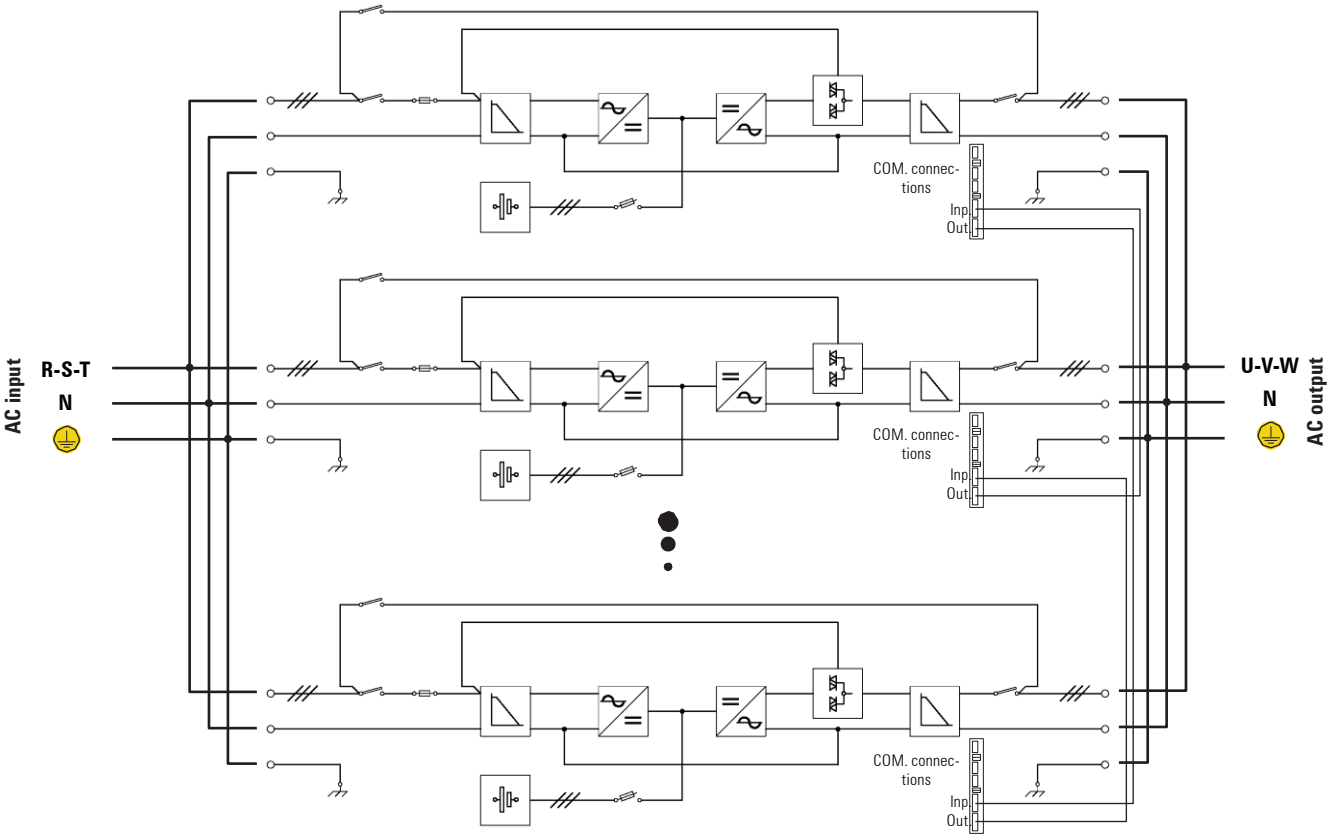


Fig. 27. Single line diagram, connection of parallel system up to 4 units of UPS models.

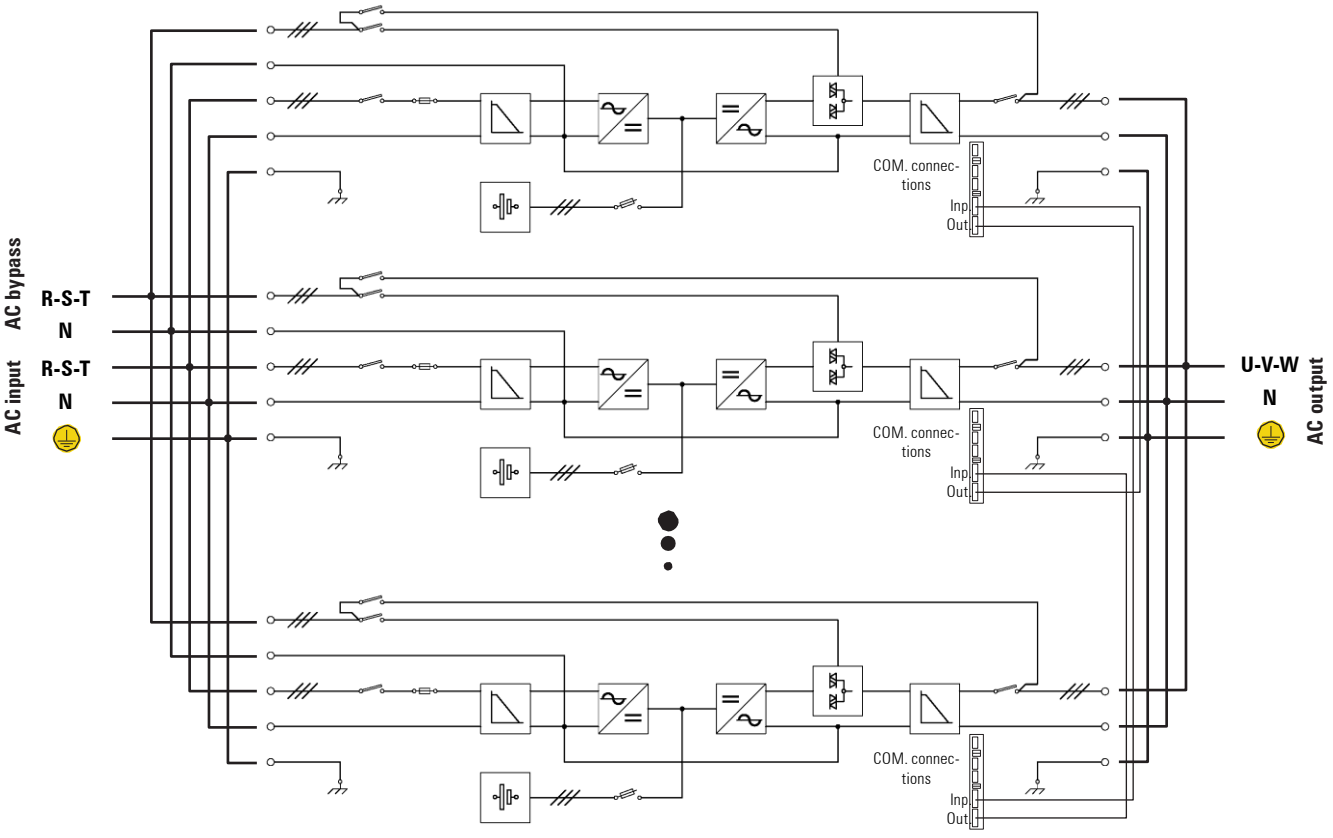


Fig. 28. Single line diagram, connection of parallel system up to 4 units of UPS-B models.

4.5. OPERATING STRUCTURE OF A PARALLEL SYSTEM.

This Uninterruptible Power Supply Systems series, are designed and thought for its «parallel» connection with a maximum of four units, on condition that they are the same model (setting, voltage, power, frequency, back-up time, ...), all of them without adding hardware. Fig. 27 and 28, as an example, show the circuit diagrams of a three-phase input/three-phase output parallel system, with and without separate static bypass line. Both circuit diagrams are only showing the input-output power connections and the parallel control BUS.

A part from the possible setting, conceptually, the parallel systems are divided in two similar structures and at the same time very different depending on the application.

Systems connected in parallel or active parallel, supply the loads equally among them. Less when there is only one UPS, the system will be able to be redundant or non-redundant depending on the needs and requirements of the application.

- **Simple parallel system (non-redundant)**: a non-redundant parallel system, is that one where all UPSs supply the required power by the loads. Total power of the system based on N equipments of nominal power rate Pn, is N x Pn.

  If the system is operating with a load close or equal to the maximum and one of them faults, the load will be shifted to bypass automatically with make before break technique, because it will not be able to support the consumption demand due to the overload that it will be caused in the rest of UPSs.

- **Redundant system**: a redundant system is that one has one or more UPSs than the minimum required by the total power of the system (depending on the redundancy level), being the load fair shared among them. So, the fault of any of them will cause that the damaged UPS will be out of the system and the rest will continue supplying the load with all the guarantees. Once the damaged UPS is fixed, it can be connected to the system in order to recover the redundant condition.

  A system with his configuration increases the reliability and assures an AC power supply of quality for the most critical loads.

  The quantity of redundant equipments to be connected has to be studied according to the requirements of the application. Parallel connection, redundant or not, adds several advantages a part from the connection itself:

- **Higher punctual power and back up time**: in a parallel system of N+M equipments, it is considered the nominal maximum load of N equipments and +M are the reserve ones, so:

  - ❒ N, is the quantity of equipments in parallel, corresponding to the minimum quantity required by the total needed power.
  - ❒ +M, is the additional quantity of equipments corresponding to the residual safety power (redundant equipments).

  Although, in practice it can drain the total power in that the N+M system can supply, the redundancy requirement or conception does not advice it and in compensation there is a surplus of dynamic power against load demands.

  I.e., a redundant parallel system with 3 UPS of 40 kVA and N+1 configuration, the nominal maximum load contemplates 80 kVA (2x40 kVA), although the system can accept load demands up to 120 kVA (3x40 kVA).

  Therefore, the fact of having +M reserve equipments, increases the back up time of the set, because the battery set is higher.

- **Modularity**: capacity can be added to a UPS parallel system by adding equipments of the same feature, without needing to replace the equipments already installed.

  I.e., if time later, an installation with a parallel system of 2 UPSs is detected that the capacity of this system is not enough, it can be opted for adding a third equipment to the system, without replacing the 2 original equipments.

The UPS parallel system management of **UPS** series is done by a MASTER-SLAVES protocol, where only one equipment (MASTER) takes the control of the rest ones (SLAVES). So, the control of the output voltage, bypass shifting, disconnections, mains synchronisation, ...; are managed by the MASTER equipment, and transmitted to the SLAVES equipments through the management bus of the parallel system.

This MASTER or SLAVE condition is dynamic as it is described later and it will depend on several factors (initial status of the equipments, chronological order of commissioning or shutdown of the system through one equipment or other one, ...)

5. INSTALLATION.

- Read and respect the Safety Information, described in section 2 of this document. To obviate some of the indications stated in it, can cause a serious or very serious injuries to persons in direct contact or in the vicinity, as well as break-downs in the equipment and/or loads connected to itself.
- Unless the opposite is indicated, any action, indications, premises, notes and others, are applicable to UPS equipments, that belong or not to a parallel system.

5.1. RECEPTION OF THE EQUIPMENT.

- It is dangerous to handle the equipment over the pallet with not much prudent, because it could overturn and cause serious or very serious injuries to the operators due to impact of the possible fall and/or trapping. Pay attention to section «2.2.3.1. To keep in mind» as regards to handling, moving and location of the unit.
- Use the most suitable medium to move the UPS meanwhile is packaged, with a pallet truck or fork lifting.
- Any equipment handling will be done paying attention to the weights according to the model stated in the technical specifications of section «9. Annexes».

5.1.1. Reception, packaging and contents.

- Reception. To check:
  - ❒ Data in the label sticked in the packaging corresponds to the ones stated in the purchase order. Once the UPS is unpacked, check the previous data with the one in the name- plate of the equipment, sticked at the back of the front door **(PF)**.

    If discrepancies exist, make the nonconformity as soon as possible, by quoting the serial number of the equipment and the references of the delivery note.
  - ❒ No incident has happened during the transport (packaging and impact indicator are in perfect status).

    Otherwise, follow the protocol stated in the label attached to the impact indicator, located to the packaging.
- Unpacking.
  - ❒ To check the contents the packaging must be removed.
  - ❒ Complete the unpacking according to the «Unpacking» procedure of the supplied document together with this manual and/or attached to the CD.
- Contents.
  - ❒ Standard equipment up to 20 kVA (LV) / 40 kVA (HV): CD, manual and battery fuses.
  - ❒ Standard equipment > 20 kVA (LV) / 40 kVA (HV): CD and manual.
  - ❒ Battery cabinet: Fuses and cable connection bundle of 3.5m. length and suitable cross section.
  - ❒ If the UPS belongs to a parallel system: A communication cable bundle per equipment.
- Once the reception is finished, it is advisable to pack the UPS again till its commissioning in order to protect it against mechanical impacts, dust, dirt, etc.
- The packaging of the equipment has a cardboard pallet or wooden type depending on the case, expanded polystyrene corners, bag and polyethylene strip, all of them are recyclable materials. When it is required to dispose them, do it in accordance to the regulation in force.

  It is advisable to keep the packaging for 1 year as minimum.

5.1.2. Storage.

- The storage of the equipment, will be done in a dry and cool place, and protected from rain, dust, water jets or chemical agents. It is advisable to keep each equipment and battery set, inside their original packaging because they have been designed to assure the maximum protection during transport ant storage.
- In general, less particular cases, the UPS has sealed lead acid batteries and their storage must not exceed 6 months without recharging them (see last date of charge, written down in the label sticked in the packaging of the equipment or battery set).
  - ❒ Lapsed this period of 6 months, connect the equipment to mains together with the battery set if any, paying attention to the safety instructions and connection.

    Models with separate static bypass line, is not needed to connect this power terminal strip.

- ❒ Proceed to start it up as it is described in section 6, do not turn «On» the output switch **(Q2)**, and do not start up the inverter through the control panel **(PC)**.

  Leave the equipment in this mode for 12 hours as minimum.
- ❒ Once the battery recharging is finished, proceed to shut down the equipment, disconnect it electrically and store the UPS and batteries if any, inside their original packaging.
- ❒ Regarding the battery recharge, units that belong to a parallel system will be treated as single equipments, so it is not needed any additional connection.

Do not store the equipments and/or battery modules, in places where either temperatures exceed over the stated ones in the technical specifications of section «9. Annexes» or indications in section «2.2.3.3. Safety warning regarding batteries» are not respected.

5.1.3. Transport until its location.

- UPSs up to 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV) have casters, in order to make easier their transport until their location, where the two front casters are swivel and the rear ones are fix.

  In the same way the battery cabinet has casters with identical structure, but in the smallest size of battery cabinet only.

  For the rest of the models will be needed the use of a pallet jack or fork lift.

  In any case pay attention to the weights stated in section «9.

  Annexes», in order to use the suitable mediums of transport for the weight of the equipment (pallet jack, fork lift, service lift or lift,...), as well as the features of the location (type of floor, resistance of the floor kg/m^2,..).

5.1.4. Location, immobilised and considerations.

5.1.4.1. Location for single equipments.

- As i.e. Fig. 29 shows two typical cases depending on the model. The one that is based on a single cabinet, UPS with batteries fitted in, and the one of the UPS with batteries in a separate cabinet or extended back up time.

  For extended back up times with more than one cabinet, it is recommended to put one at each side of the equipment and in case of having more cabinets repeat the same sequence alternately.
  - ❒ As minimum, leave a free space for cooling the unit of:
    - 25 cm at both sides.
    - 50 cm at the rear.
    - 100 cm at the top.
    - and 150 cm at the front.
  - ❒ It is recommended to leave an additional 75 cm free at both sides, for the possible interventions of the **(S.T.S.)**, or the needed length of the connection wires to make easier its movement towards.

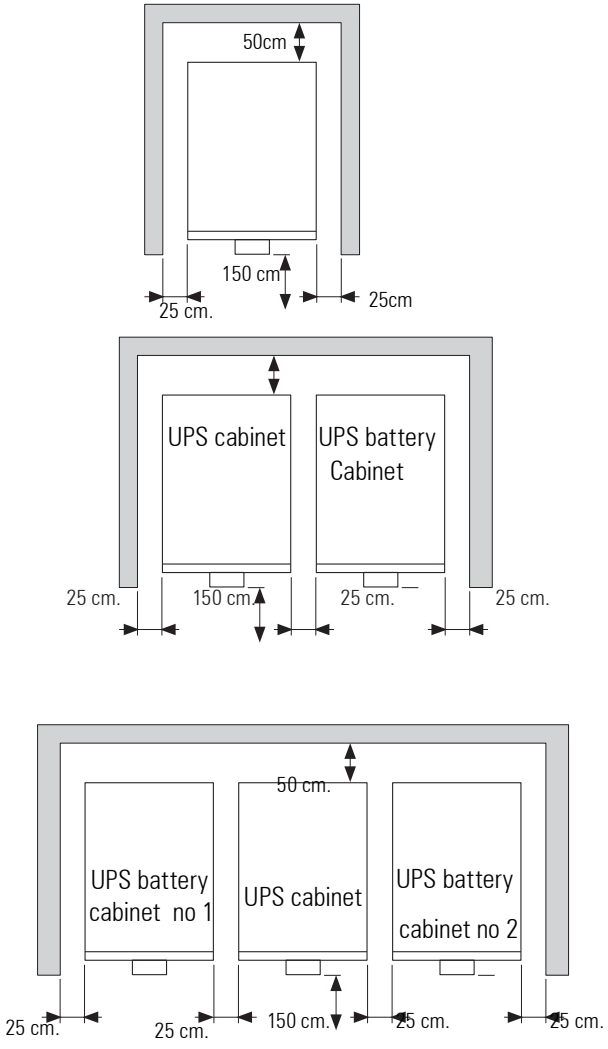


Fig. 29. Floor view with minimum distances for a UPS.

5.1.4.2. Location for parallel systems.

- As i.e. Fig. 30 shows 4 UPSs in parallel with their respective battery cabinet. For systems with less units act in each case accordingly.
- It is advisable to put them in order by the No stated in the door of each equipment. The number corresponds to the assigned address preset from factory.

  The arrangement is not random, because the length of battery wires (3.5 m.) and communication BUS (5 m.), this is the best one. For a higher quantity of battery cabinets in systems with extended back up time, follow the same criteria keeping the symmetry.
- When the system is structured by models with batteries and power electronics in the same cabinet, forget the battery modules illustrations.

  Always respect the distances stated in Fig. 30, a part from the quantity of cabinets that sets the system.

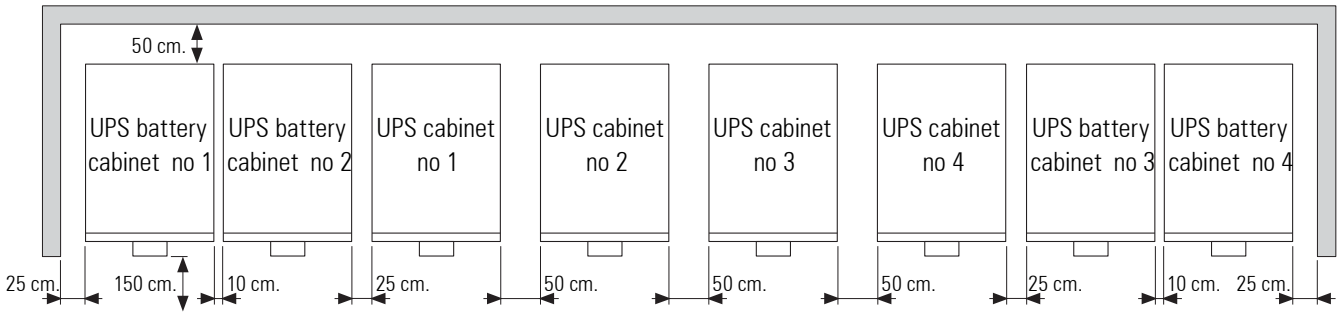


Fig. 30. Floor view with minimum distances for a parallel system.

5.1.4.3. Equipment immobilized and levelled.

- All UPSs and battery modules, which have casters, have 4 stabiliser elements **(PB)**, arranged next to each caster.
- The purpose of the stabilisers elements **(PB)** is lay, immobilize and level the metallic cabinet once it has been located, in order to avoid possible overturns, in particular those ones that battery shelves can be extracted.

  Warning! Turnover danger when extracting the battery shelves without stabilising the unit previously. Do not extract more than one shelf at the same time, high risk of causing serious injuries to the operators due to the impact of the possible fall and/or trapping of the equipment.
- Loosen the elements **(PB)** by hand turning them counterclockwise as far it would go with the floor and with the help of a spanner, loosen them half turn more in order to immobilize the metallic cabinet, having a correct levelling.

  Fig. 31 shows how the stabilizers elements **(PB)** have to be finally.

CAUTION! TIPPING HAZARD.
DO NOT PULL OUT MORE THAN ONE BATTERY SHELF AT ONCE.
LOWER THE FEET TO STABILIZE THE EQUIPMENT.
DY917A00

Original position from factory of the element **(PB)**.

Element **(PB)** tighten against the floor.

Fig. 31. Equipment / battery module stabilisers elements **(PB)**.

- Equipment maintenance and battery handling is a reserved task to the **S.T.S.** or authorized staff.

  If for any reason, the battery sliding shelves would need and intervention, it is essential to pay attention and respect the indications of the label sticked in each shelf, before extracting them (see Fig. 31).
- To have access to the battery shelves, cabinet side covers have to be removed and they have to be unblocked. Shelves can be extracted through both sides and each one has a stopper.

5.1.4.4. Preliminary considerations before connecting.

- The description of this manual refers to the connection of terminals and switching manoeuvring that are only available in some versions or equipments with extended back up time. Ignore those operations regarding them, if the unit does not have them.
- Follow and respect the instructions described in this section referred to the installation of a single equipment or parallel system.
- Switchgear or external manual bypass panel boards:
  - ❒ It is advisable to have an external manual bypass panel board equipped with input, output, static bypass (**UPS-B** version only) and manual bypass protections, in single installations.
  - ❒ For parallel systems up to two units, it **is very advisable** having a switchgear panel board and for systems with 3 or 4 equipments, **it is essential**. Switches of the panel board have to allow isolating the UPS from the system against any wrong operating and feed the loads with the rest ones, either during the preventive maintenance period or the reparation of itself.
- Under request an external manual bypass panel board for a single equipment or parallel system can be supplied.
- If it's required more detailed information for particular system configuration, ask for the relating «Recommended installation» information. In that information is shown the circuit diagram, as well as the protection size and minimum cross section of the wires that are connected to

  the equipment, taking into account the nominal operating voltage. All figures are calculated for a **maximum total cable length of 30 m** between the distribution panel board, equipment and loads.
  - ❒ For longer lengths correct the cross sections accordingly, in order to avoid dropping voltages, by respecting the Regulations or norms corresponding to the country.
  - ❒ In manual and for each setting, the information is available

for «N» units in parallel, as well as the features of the own «Backfeed protection».

- In parallel systems, the length and cross section of the wires that goes from the panel board to the each UPS and vice versa, will have the same for all of them, without any exception.
- Always take into account the cross cable section, as regards to the size of the own terminals of the switches, in order to embrace all their section properly for an optimal contact between both elements.
- In the nameplate of the equipment, nominal currents are only printed as it states the EN-IEC 62040-1 safety standard. The input current calculation, has been done taking into account the power factor and the own efficiency of the equipment.
- If other peripheral elements are added to the UPS or parallel system input, output or bypass like transformers or autotransformers, take into account the currents stated in the own nameplates of those elements in order to use the suitable cross sections, always respecting the Local and/or National Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulations.
- When a UPS or parallel system include a galvanic isolation transformer, as standard, option or installed by yourself, either at the input line, bypass line, output or in all of them, protections against indirect contact (RCD) have to be fitted in at the output of each transformer, because in case of electrical shock in the secondary winding (output of the isolation transformer), its isolating feature will block the tripping of the protections located in the primary winding.
- As a reminder, all isolation transformer installed or supplied from factory, has the output neutral connected to earth by means of a bridge that connects the neutral and earth terminals. In case, an isolated neutral were required, remove this bridge, by taking the precautionary measures stated in the respective local and/or national low voltage regulations.
- To enter the cables inside the cabinet, there are either cable glands **(PR)** assembled in the metallic structure or an only one opening as a register mode.
- Models with power rate higher than 40 kVA (LV) / 80 kVA (HV), have a rod to fix the connection wires of the equipment to it, by means of clamps **(BF)**.

  Once the cables are connected to their respective terminals, proceed to fix them by means of clamps to the rod **(BF)**.

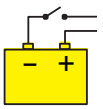
5.1.4.5. Preliminary considerations before connecting, as regards to batteries and protections.

- Battery protection has to be always done by fuses as minimum. So, the physical layout of them is determined by the tangible location of the batteries.

  Standard equipments up to 20 kVA (LV) / 40 kVA (HV), batteries are supplied already fitted in the same cabinet of the equipment and B1 models and/or higher power rate are supplied in a separate cabinet. Therefore, battery protection is arranged as follows:

  - In the UPS (stated in this document as **(Q3)**):

    Battery fuse holder switch with 3 fuses in models up to 20 kVA (LV) / 40 kVA (HV) or switch for B1 versions and higher power rates.
  - In the battery cabinet and standard back up time:
    - Battery fuse holder switch with 3 fuses in models up to 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV). Stated in this user's manual as **(Q8)**.
    - Switch for battery string no 1 in models higher than 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV). Stated in this user's manual as **(Q8)**. Inside there are 3 non-switchable fuses.
- In relation to fuses, they will be supplied inside of a plastic bag together with the equipment documentation or inside the battery cabinet, less those battery modules of models higher than 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV), which are mechanically fixed to the cabinet.
- The original type of the battery circuit, preset from factory is opened.



Put the fuses in the corresponding fuse holder switch and **turn** it «On» **when it is indicated only**, never before. To operate in other way, can cause **irreversible damages to the equipment or serious and/or very serious injuries** to the fitter, as he has been exposed to a possible **electrical discharge** during the connection of the UPS with the battery set or battery cabinet.

- Do not manoeuvre the battery fuse holder and/or switch when the equipment is turned on. This mechanisms **cannot be turned on/off with load**.
- When power supply to the equipment or parallel system is broken beyond of a simple intervention and it is planned to have them out of service for long time, proceed to shut them down completely and remove the 3 fuses from the fuse holder switch or battery module for higher safety, and keep them in a safe place. For models higher than 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV), open the battery switch in both cabinets (equipment and battery module).

5.1.4.6. Access to inside the cabinet for its connection.

- Any equipment and battery cabinet from this series has terminals as connection elements for the power. Also UPSs have a terminal strip for the auxiliary connections and HDB9 / DB9 communication connectors.

  To have access to them proceed as follows and repeat the same procedure in each unit for parallel systems:

  - Unblock the lock/s **(CL)** by means of the key **(LL)** supplied with the equipment, turn it to clockwise 45º.
  - Open the front door **(PF)** completely. DB9 connectors of communication ports and terminals for EPO remote button are visible.
  - Remove the screws **(t1)** that fix the terminal cover **(TB)** to the cabinet and remove it; connection terminals are visible.
  - When finishing the UPS connection, put the cover **(TB)** back, fix it with the screws **(t1)**, close the door **(PF)** with the key **(LL)** and lock **(CL)**.

  Take into account the cross cable section, as regards to the size of the own terminals of the switches, in order to embrace all their section properly for an optimal contact between both elements.

5.2. CONNECTION.

- This equipment is suitable to be installed in mains with power distribution system of TT, TN-S, TN-C or IT, taking into account when installing the particularities of the used system and the national electrical regulation of the destination country.

5.2.1. Connection to mains, terminals (X1 to X4).

- As this is an equipment with class I protection against electrical shocks, it is essential to install the protection earth conductor (connect earth **(⏚)**). Connect this conductor to terminal **(X5)**, before supplying voltage to the input terminals.
- Equipments without static Bypass line, in accordance with the safety standard EN-IEC 62040-1, installation has to be provided with a «Backfeed protection» system, as for example a contactor, which will prevent the appearance of dangerous voltage or energy in the UPS input mains during a mains fault.

  The standard is applicable both if power supply is single phase or three phase and for single units, and for each UPS of the parallel system.
- If it's required more detailed information for particular system configuration, ask for the relating «Recommended installation» information. In that information is shown the circuit diagram, as well as the protection size and minimum cross section of the wires that are connected to the equipment, taking into account the nominal operating voltage. All figures are calculated for a **maximum total cable length of 30 m** between the distribution panel board, equipment and loads.
  - ❒ For longer lengths correct the cross sections accordingly, in order to avoid dropping voltages, by respecting the Regulations or norms corresponding to the country.
  - ❒ In the own documentation and for each setting, it is available the information for «N» units in parallel, as well as the features of the own «Backfeed protection».
- There can be no derivation in the line that goes from the «Backfeed protection» to the UPS, as the safety standard would be infringed.
- Warning labels should be placed on all primary power switches installed in locations away from the equipment to alert the electrical maintenance staff of the presence of a UPS in the circuit.

  The label will bear the following or an equivalent text:

Before working on this circuit.

- ❒ Isolate the Uninterruptible Power System (UPS).
- ❒ Check the voltage between all terminals, including the protective earth.

Risk of UPS backfeed voltage.

- Connect the input cables to the respective terminals according to the available equipment setting.

  For parallel systems, it will be necessary to repeat the connections that go from panel board to each equipment.

Connection to three phase mains:

Connect the power supply cables R-S-T-N to the input terminals **(X1)**, **(X2)**, **(X3)** and **(X4), respecting the phase rotation and neutral** indicated on the label of the equipment and in this manual. If the phase rotation is not respected, the equipment will not operate.

In case of discrepancies between the label and the instructions of this manual, the label will always prevail.

Connection to single phase mains:

Connect the power supply cables R-N to the input terminals **(X1)** and **(X4), respecting the order of phase and neutral** indicated on the label of the equipment and in this manual. If the order of the phase and neutral is not respected, the equipment will be damaged seriously.

In case of discrepancies between the label and the instructions of this manual, the label will always prevail.

5.2.2. Connection of separate static bypass line, terminals (X14 a X17). UPS B version only.

- As this is an equipment with class I protection against electrical shocks, it is essential to install the protection earth conductor (connect earth **(⏚)**). Connect this conductor to terminal **(X5)**, before supplying voltage to the input terminals.
- Equipments with static Bypass line, in accordance with the safety standard EN-IEC 62040-1, installation has to be provided with a «Backfeed protection» system, as for example a contactor, which will prevent the appearance of dangerous voltage or energy in the UPS input mains during a mains fault.

  The standard is applicable both if power supply is single phase or three phase and for single unit, and for each UPS of the parallel system.
- If it's required more detailed information for particular system configuration, ask for the relating «Recommended installation» information. In that information is shown the circuit diagram, as well as the protection size and minimum cross section of the wires that are connected to the equipment, taking into account the nominal operating voltage. All figures are calculated for a **maximum total cable length of 30 m** between the distribution panel board, equipment and loads.
  - ❒ For longer lengths correct the cross sections accordingly, inorder to avoid dropping voltages, by respecting the Regulations or norms corresponding to the country.
  - ❒ In the own documentation and for each setting, it is available the information for «N» units in parallel, as well as the features of the own «Backfeed protection».
- There can be no derivation in the line that goes from the «Backfeed protection» to the UPS, as the safety standard would be infringed.
- Warning labels should be placed on all primary power switches installed in places away from the equipment to alert the electrical maintenance staff of the presence of a UPS in the circuit.

The label will bear the following or an equivalent text:

Before working on this circuit.

- ❒ Isolate the Uninterruptible Power System (UPS).
- ❒ Check the voltage between all terminals, including the protective earth.

Risk of UPS backfeed voltage.

- Connect the bypass input cables to the respective terminals according to the available equipment setting.

  For parallel systems, it will be needed to repeat the connections that go from panel board to each equipment.

  Connection to three phase bypass mains:

  Connect the power supply cables R-S-T-N to the bypass terminals **(X14)**, **(X15)**, **(X16)** and **(X17), respecting the phase rotation and neutral** indicated on the label of the equipment and in this manual. If the phase rotation is not respected, the equipment will not operate.

  In case of discrepancies between the labelling and the instructions of this manual, the label will always prevail.

  Connection to single phase bypass mains:

  Connect the power supply cables R-N to the bypass terminals **(X14)** and **(X17), respecting the order of phase and neutral** indicated on the label of the equipment and in this manual. If the order of the phase and neutral is not respected, the equipment will be damaged seriously.

  In case of discrepancies between the label and the instructions of this manual, the label will always prevail.

5.2.3. Connection to the output, terminals (X6 to X9).

- As this is an equipment with class I protection against electrical shocks, it is essential to install the protection earth conductor (connect earth (⏚)). Connect this conductor to terminal **(X5)**, before supplying voltage to the input terminals.
- The «Recommended installation» information for each input and output setting is available with the supplied documentation, manual and/or CD. In that information is shown the circuit dia- gram, as well as the protection size and minimum cross section of the wires that are connected to the equipment, taking into account the nominal operating voltage. All figures are calculated for a **maximum total cable length of 30 m** between the distribution panel board, equipment and loads.
  - ❒ For longer lengths correct the cross sections accordingly, in order to avoid dropping voltages, by respecting the Regulations or norms corresponding to the country.
  - ❒ In the own documentation and for each setting, it is available the information for «N» units in parallel.
- Connect the output cables to the respective terminals according to the available equipment setting.

  For parallel systems, it will be needed to repeat the connections that go from panel board to each equipment.

  Connection to three phase output:

  Connect the loads to U-V-W-N output terminals **(X6)**, **(X7)**, **(X8)** and **(X9), respecting the phase rotation and neutral** indicated on the label of the equipment and in this manual. If the phase rotation is not respected, the equipment will not operate.

  In case of discrepancies between the label and the instructions of this manual, the label will always prevail.

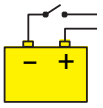
  Connection to single phase output:

  Connect the loads to U-N output terminals **(X6)** and **(X9), respecting the order of phase and neutral** indicated on the label of the equipment and in this manual. If the order of the phase and neutral is not respected, the equipment will be damaged seriously.

  In case of discrepancies between the label and the instructions of this manual, the label will always prevail.
- With respect to the protection that must be placed on the output of the switchgear or manual bypass panel board, we recommend that the output power should be distributed in at least four lines. Each one should have a circuit breaker protection switch of the suitable value. This type of output power distribution will allow, in the event of a breakdown in any of the machines connected to the equipment that causes a short circuit, will only affect to the line that is faulty. The rest of the connected loads will have their continuity assured due to the tripping of the protection of the line affected by the short circuit only.

5.2.4. (X11, X12 and X23), with the battery modules (X47, X48 and X49).

- As this is an equipment with class I protection against electrical shocks, it is essential to install the protection earth conductor (connect earth (⏚)). Connect this conductor to terminal **(X5)**, before supplying voltage to the input terminals.
- The original type of the battery circuit, preset from factory is opened.



Put the fuses in the corresponding fuse holder switch and **turn** it «On» **when it is indicated only**, never before. To operate in other way, can cause **irreversible damages to the equipment or serious and/or very serious injuries** to the fitter, as he has been exposed to a possible **electrical discharge** during the connection of the UPS with the battery set or battery cabinet.

- Do manoeuvre the battery fuse holder switch and/or switch, when the equipment is turned on. This mechanisms **cannot be turned on/off with load**.
- The connection of the battery cabinet with a UPS with power rate higher than 20 kVA (LV) / 40 kVA (HV) or for B1 models, will be done with the supplied cable bundle, by connecting one side to terminals **(X11)**, **(X23)** and **(X12)** of UPS and the other one to terminals **(X47)**, **(X49)** and **(X48)** of battery module, always respecting the stated polarity on the labelling of each element and this manual, as well as the colour of the cables (red for positive, black for negative, blue for middle tap (N) and green-yellow for earth bonding), see Fig. 33.

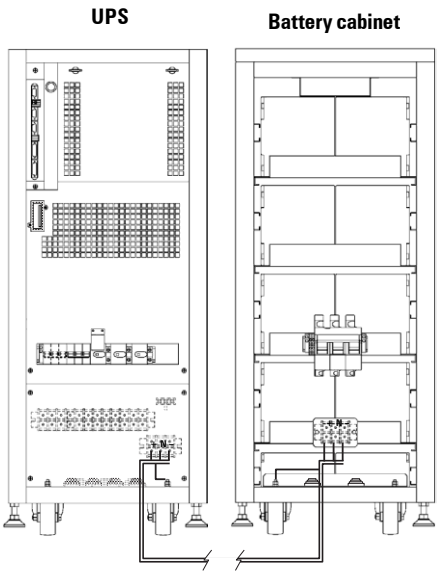


Fig. 32. Connection between UPS and battery cabinet.

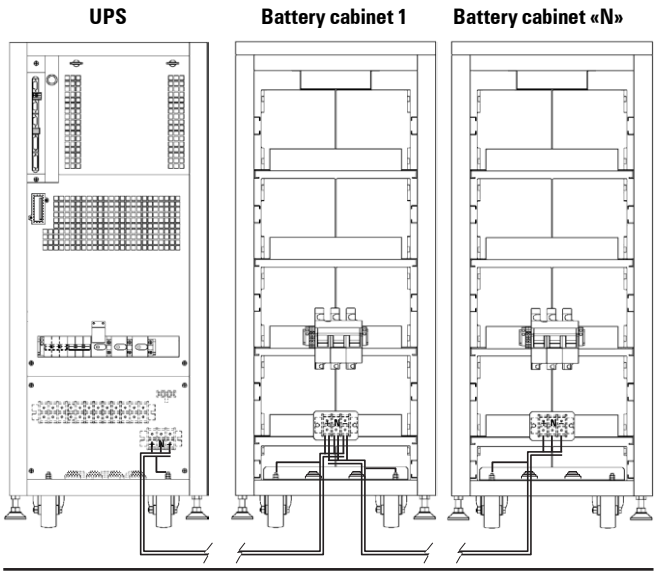


Fig. 33. Example of connection between UPS and two battery cabinets.

- For extended back up times with more than one battery module or cabinet, the connection will always be done in parallel among them and the equipment.

  So, cable with black colour, from the UPS negative to the negative of the first battery cabinet and from this negative to the second battery cabinet and so on. Proceed in the same way, for connecting the positive red cable, the blue cable of the middle tap (N) and for the green-yellow of the earth bonding.

  As an example Fig. 33 shows the connection between one UPS and two battery cabinets. Proceed in the same way when connecting more modules.
- In case of belonging or being connected to parallel system, the connection of the batteries with the UPS don not have any difference as regards to a single equipment, because by default, each battery set is connected directly with its UPS, regardless of the quantity of battery cabinets.
- Also, as an option, there is another structure, a common battery set for parallel system of two equipments fitted in a cabinet or rack.

  The connection of each UPS with the battery cabinet will be done with the supplied cable bundle, by connecting one side to terminals **(X11)**, **(X23)** and **(X12)** of UPS and the other one to terminals **(X47)**, **(X49)** and **(X48)** of battery module, always respecting the stated polarity on the labelling of each element and this manual, as well as the colour of the cables (red for positive, black for negative, blue for middle tap (N) and green-yellow for earth bonding), see Fig. 34.

  Repeat the same procedure with the other UPS.
- This set can be extended in back up time and be based on several units connected in parallel among them and the own UPSs.
- **Electrical discharge danger**. If after starting up the UPS, it is required to disconnect the battery cabinet, the equipment has to be completely shutdown (see section 6.5). Turn off the battery fuse holder switch **(Q8)** located in the battery cabinet and/or fuse holder switch or switch **(Q3)** located in the UPS. Wait 5 min. at least till the filter capacitors have been discharged.

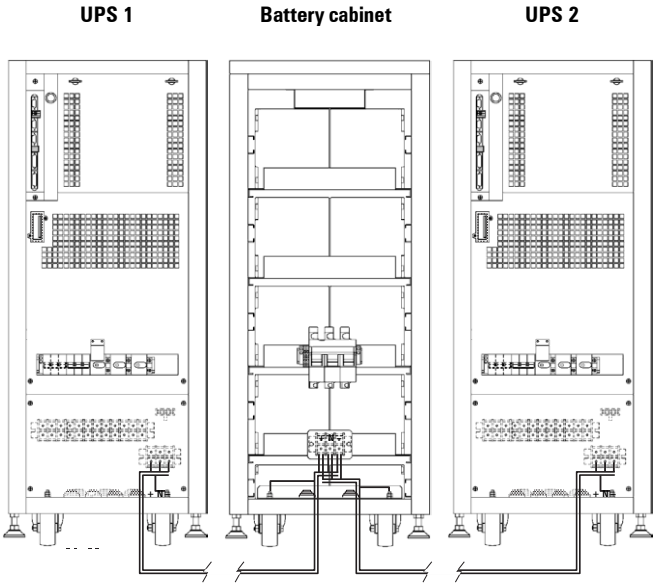


Fig. 34. Example of connection of two UPSs in parallel and a common battery set.

5.2.5. Connection to the input main protecting earth terminal (X5) and the earth bonding terminal (X10) .

- As this is an equipment with class I protection against electrical shocks, it is essential to install the protection earth conductor (connect earth **( )**). Connect this conductor to terminal **(X5)**, before supplying voltage to the input terminals.
- Make sure that all the loads connected to the UPS are only connected to the earth bonding terminal **( )**. The fact of not re- stricting the earthing of the load or loads and/or the batteries cabinet or cabinets to this **single point** will create backfeed loops

to earth that will affect to the quality of the power supplied.

- All the terminals identified as earth bonding **(** ⏚ **)**, are joined together, to the main protective earthing terminal **(** ⏚ **)** and to the ground of the equipment.

5.2.6. Relay COM port. Connector (X32).

- The communications line (COM) is a very low voltage circuit of safety. To preserve the quality, it must be installed separate from other lines that have dangerous voltages (power distribution line).
- The relay communication port provides digital signals in dry contacts form with a maximum applicable voltage and current of 6 A 30 V DC or 6 A 100 V AC. This channel makes possible the dialogue between the UPS and any other machines or devices, through the DB9 male connector **(X32)**.

Pin nr	Relay	Type of signal	Contact by default N.C.-N.O.
1		Shutdown signal +	-
2		Shutdown signal –	-
3	RL5	Configurable ((OPTIONAL)	N.C. or N.O.
4	RL2	Discharge - Mains fault	N.C.
5	RL1 to RL5	Common	-
6	RL1	Equipment on Bypass	N.O.
7	RL3	Low battery	N.O.
8	RL4	General alarm	N.O.
9	RL2	Discharge - Mains fault	N.O.

- ❒ N.O. and N.C.: Normally opened and closed contact respectively.
- ❒ It changes its status, when the corresponding alarm is triggered.

Table 2. Relay interface alarm pin-out, DB9 connector **(X32)**.

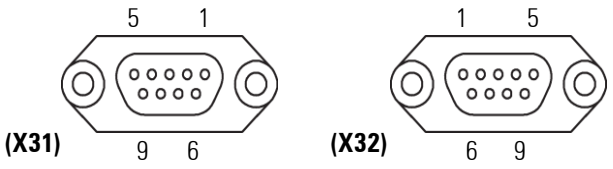


Fig. 35. DB9 connector **(X31)** and **(X32)**.

- By default the equipment is supplied with 4 signal relays with a preset programming (see chart 2), which can be modified at factory or by teh **S.T.S.** under request. Chart 6 shows all the alarms that can be set to any relay. A fifth relay can be supplied as an option and under request, which can be defined in the purchase order.

  Also, there is a «Shutdown» input that allows turning off the inverter, when there is a voltage between (5÷12 V) at this input.
- The most common use of these kinds of ports is to supply the necessary information to the file closing software.
- The base of front door **(PF)** has a slot to facilitate the entering and way out of the communication cables inside the UPS. Watch to not trap them between the door and cabinet when closing it.

5.2.7. RS-232 and RS-485 COM ports. Connector (X31).

- The communications line (COM) is a very low voltage circuit of safety. To preserve the quality, it must be installed separate from other lines that have dangerous voltages (power distribution line).
- In the same DB9 connector there are supplied both communication ports of the equipment, the RS-232 and RS-485. Both ports cannot be used at the same time, because they are mutually exclusive.
- Both channels are used for connecting the UPS with any machine or devices that has this standard bus.

  The RS-232 consists of the transmission of serial data, so it is possible to send a large amount of information through a communication cable of just 3 wires.
- Physical structure of the RS-232.
  - ❒ Pin 2. RXD. Serial data reception.
  - ❒ Pin 3. TXD. Serial data transmission.
  - ❒ Pin 5. GND. Ground signal.
- Physical structure of the RS-485.

  Unlike other serial communication links, this uses only 2 wires (pins 4 and 9 of the female DB9 connector) to make the dialogue among the systems connected to the network. The communication will be established by sending and receiving signals in differential mode, which gives the system great immunity to noise and a long range (approx. 800 m).
  - ❒ Pin 4. Output signal A (+) of the RS-485.
  - ❒ Pin 9. Output signal B (–) of the RS-485.
- Communication protocol.

  The communication protocol used is «MASTER/SLAVE» type. The computer or computer system («MASTER») asks about a certain data, and the UPS («SLAVE») answers immediately with the required data.

  If this communication way, is going to be used, ask for the protocol IN467*00.

  Firstly the communication channel of the computer will be programmed with the same parameters as the communication channel of the UPS.

  Then we will be ready to start the communication and therefore send to the UPS the first question.

  If there is any problem meanwhile communicating, it will be advisable to repeat the initialization sequence of the channel.
- The communication parameters of the RS-232 and RS-485 are:
  - ❒ Baud rate: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 or 19200 Bauds.
  - ❒ Nr of data bits: 8 Bits.
  - ❒ Nr of stop bits: 1 or 2 Bits.
  - ❒ Type of parity: Even, Odd or None.
- The base of front door **(PF)** has a slot to facilitate the entering and way out of the communication cables inside the UPS. Watch to not trap them between the door and cabinet when closing it.

5.2.8. EPO terminals (X50).

- All UPSs have two terminals to install an external emergency button to shutdown the output (EPO).
- In case it was required to install a switch or button (EPO) in a single equipment, the cable bridge that closes the circuit has to be removed from terminal strip **(X50)** first.
- For a parallel system, two different solutions can be applied, which are the following:
  - ❒ Connect the button (EPO) in only one equipment of the parallel system. Remove the cable bridge from terminals **(X50)** in the equipment that it is only connected.

    In case of fault and removing of the equipment that has physically connected the button (EPO), there is the risk of leaving the system without the emergency stopping, unless it is reconnected to the other operative UPSs.
  - ❒ Connect a button (EPO) to each equipment of the parallel system. To do that, remove all the cable bridges from terminals **(X50)** in each equipment.

    Therefore, the functionality of the (EPO) will be kept in each one of them, regardless what occurs in the rest of equipments of the parallel system.

  By means of the own communication BUS among the equipments that make the parallel system, any action over any button will affect to the whole.
- In any case, the switch or button (EPO) has to be normally closed (NC), so the emergency shutdown order will be triggered when opening the circuit between these terminals **(X50)**.

  To restore the UPS to normal mode, invert the position of the switch or button (EPO), -close the circuit between the terminals **(X50)**-, unblock the button.
- To know the operating of (EPO), see section 6.6. of this manual.
- The base of front door **(PF)** has a slot to facilitate the entering and way out of the communication cables inside the UPS. Watch to not trap them between the door and cabinet when closing it.

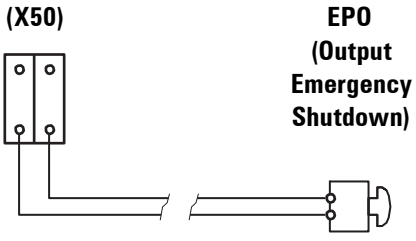


Fig. 36. Connection terminals for emergency shutdown switch or button (EPO), belonging to the end/user.

5.2.9. Auxiliary contact and battery temperature probe terminal strip.

- All the equipments are provided with terminal strip that corresponds to the auxiliary contacts of manual bypass **(X51)** and output **(X45)** switches.
- Also in the equipments either with separate battery cabinet (models >20 kVA (LV) / >40 kVA (HV)), the additional terminal strip **(X34)** are supplied, to connect the battery temperature probe that allows compensating the floating voltage according to the ambient temperature.
- Any wire connected to the terminals **(X34)**, **(X45)** and **(X51)**, will be entered into the equipment through the cable bushing **(PR)**.

5.2.9.1. Terminal strip, auxiliary contact of manual bypass switch (X51).

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- Terminal strip **(X51)** of two pins of the UPS, is connected in parallel with the normally opened auxiliary contact of the switch or manual bypass switch of the equipment.
- Switchgear panel board with manual bypass manufactured by us (option), there is a terminal strip of two terminals connected in parallel with the normally opened auxiliary contact of the switch or manual bypass switch of the own switchgear panel board. Any auxiliary contact of the manual bypass are moved on in advance when closing.
- ⚠ **In case of acquiring a switchgear panel board with manual bypass in another way, check that it has the stated auxiliary contact and connect it to the terminal strip (X51) of each equipment. As a must, the auxiliary contact has to be moved on in advance when closing.**
- ⚠ It is **ESSENTIAL** as safety measure of the system, loads included, to connect the terminal strips **(X51)** of the UPSs with the terminal strip with the same functionality of the switchgear panel board. **This way, any wrong action over any switch or manual bypass switch of the turned on UPSs will avoid causing a total or partial fault of the installation, loads included.**

5.2.9.2. Terminal strip, auxiliary contact of output switch (X45).

- This terminal strip of two pins is available in any equipment, but it is useful in parallel systems only.
- Basically, the normally opened auxiliary contact of the output switch, is extended till the terminal strip of two pins **(X45)**. Through the isolated cable as a bridge mode that is supplied connected between both pins, the circuit is closed. Do not remove in single equipments, because although the equipment would be in operation, there would be an alarm of output switch deactivated.
- In those installations with parallel systems, the cable as a bridge mode connected between the two pins of the terminal strip **(X45)** of each UPS has to be removed, and connected to the terminals corresponding to the auxiliary contact of the output switch of the switchgear panel board.
- ⚠ **In case of acquiring a switchgear panel board by yourself, check if the output auxiliary contact is available and connect it to the terminal strip (X45) of each equipment. As a must, the auxiliary contact has to be moved on in advance when opening.**

5.2.9.3. Terminal strip, battery temperature probe (X34). For batteries in a separate cabinet only.

- As the battery manufacturer recommends a variable floating voltage depending on the ambient temperature.

  The control of this feature will be done through the measurement of the temperature by means of a probe, located inside the cabinet itself when batteries and equipment are fitted in the same enclosure.

  For those cases that batteries are supplied in a separate cabinet out from the own UPS (models >20 kVA (LV) / >40 kVA (HV), there will be a terminal strip of two pins **(X34)**, that allows bringing the probe located at the end of a two wires bundle with 4.5 m., till inside the battery cabinet.

  The connection of the two wires from the cable bundle to the terminal strip **(X34)** does not have polarity.
- Also via this probe the ambient temperature inside the battery cabinet can be visualized in the control panel with LCD.
- The bundle with the probe will always be supplied already connected to the terminal strip **(X34)**, so it is only necessary to cut the clamp that keep it rolled, to take it out from the UPS cabinet and enter it into the battery cabinet, in both cases, through the foreseen cable bushing **(PR)**.

5.2.10. Connection of parallel BUS (X36i) and (X36o).

- This section is only useful for parallel systems.
- For the correct operation of the parallel functions and operating, any unit connected in parallel are continuously communicated among them. It is achieved by means of the called communication line or BUS.
- Any operation of this section, regarding parallel systems, has to be done by authorised staff of our firm.
- Once the power connections of the UPSs of the parallel systems are done, it is needed to make the ones related to the control or communication BUS. To do it, connect them in a sequential way, two lines of the communication BUS between a unit and its adjacent.
- Together with each UPS of a parallel system, it is supplied a 15 wires bundle with HDB15 connectors at both ends, one male and the other one female, with a length of 5 m. Therefore, there will be as many communication BUS bundles **(BC)**, as quantity of equipments to parallel have the system.

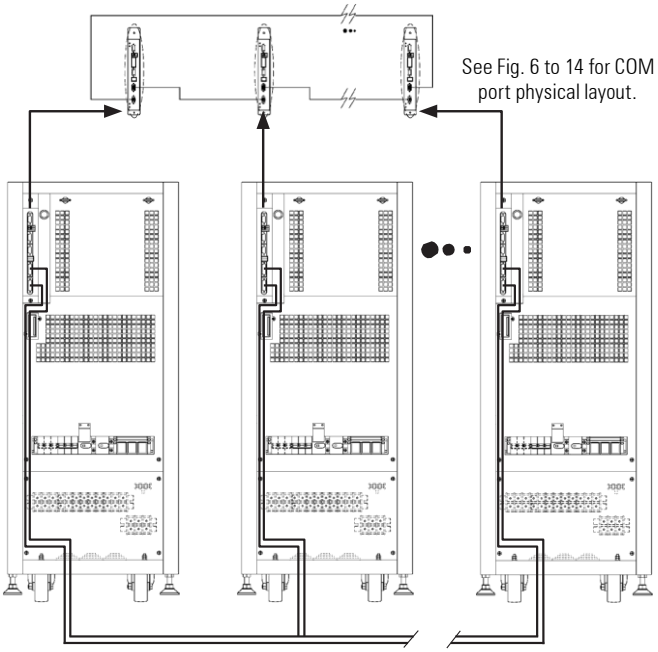

Fig. 37. Connection of the communication BUS.

5.2.10.1. Connection of the communication or BUS bundle (BC).

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- Respect the sequence and connection order of the communication BUS among correlative equipments.

  Although the order of the connections of communication BUS among equipments are made, is not important, on condition that the communication loop is completed or closed properly, it is advisable to carry out the connections with the immediately next equipments in order simplify the connection.
- The connection limit of the installation, will be determined by the quantity of available equipments to parallel and in any case till a maximum of four units.
- Each equipment has two HDB15 connectors for the communications among them, one male labelled as "Output" **(X36°)** and another one female as "Input" **(X36°)**.
- In the same way, all the bundles supplied with the equipments, are equal in connections and length.

  DO NOT MODIFY THE COMMUNICATION BUS BUNDLE, OR THE CONNECTORS UNDER ANY CONCEPT.
- Take one of the bundles and insert the HDB15 female connector located in one of its ends, into the male connector labelled as "Output" **(X36°)**, in any of the equipments of the system and insert the HDB15 male connector located in the opposite end of the bundle into the female connector labelled as "Input" **(X36$_i$)**

  Of the adjoining equipment.
- Repeat the previous step with each equipment of the system, till closing the communication BUS loop or ring.
- As an example, Fig. 37 shows, how the communication BUS connections have to be done.

Although this illustration is not representative for the complete **UPS** series, as for the format of the cabinet, terminal layout or size and/or switches, as well as the own communication ports, it expects to be a guide to clarify the possible doubts on how the communication loop has to be connected.

To see the physical layout of the COM connectors for each power rate, refer to the illustrations of figures 6 to 14.

- The base of front door **(PF)** has a slot to facilitate the entering and way out of the communication cables inside the UPS. Watch to not trap them between the door and cabinet when closing it

6. OPERATING.

- During the description of this section, it is detailed the procedure to follow to get the different functionalities, considering a system of **«n»** equipments connected in parallel.

  If in your case, it is available **only one** UPS from **UPS**, series, proceed in the same order, but simplifying the operating for a **single** unit.

- As it has been stated before, it is advisable to have an external manual bypass panel board equipped with input, output, static bypass (**UPS B** version only) and manual bypass protections, in single installations.
  - For parallel systems up to two units it **is very advisable** having a switchgear panel board and for systems with 3 or 4 equipments, **it is essential**. Switches of the panel board have to allow isolating a UPS from the system against any wrong operating and feeding the loads with the rest ones, either during the preventive maintenance period or the reparation of itself.
  - Therefore it has been considered appropriate and naturally, to contemplate in the instructions of the equipment, the operating of a system with **«n»** equipments connected in parallel with their respective external manual bypass panel board as it is shown in the «Recommended installation» documentation included in the CD.

  This panel board allows isolating each equipment individually in case of fault and removing it without any difficulty for its reparation or replacement. Also, the included manual bypass switch makes easier the preventive maintenance tasks or intervention over the complete system, supplying the voltage to the loads directly from mains, on the «bypass» mode operating, mean- while the input voltage is available.

  In those installations without the external manual bypass panel board, omit the actions and steps that involve the manoeuvring of their switches.

6.1. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS.

- It is very important to always operate in the established order in the described instructions in the next sections, by respecting the sequence of the switches in relation to its function.

  So, i.e. in parallel system based on four equipments, when it is stated to turn on the «Input» mechanisms, the order of turning on them will not matter, but any other switch with different function as it could be «Output» switch will not be turned on, till is stated.

- Unlike other UPS structures, where the «Master» and «Slave» equipments are preset strictly from factory, conditioning the order of start up and shutdown, the new **UPS** series is managed by a more flexible hierarchy according to the operating mode that it is.

6.2. START UP

6.2.1. Control before start up

- Carefully make sure that all the connections have been made correctly and are sufficiently tight, respecting the labelling of the device and the instructions of chapter «4.- Installation and wiring of the unit».

- Check that the UPS switches and the batteries cabinet or cabinets are turned off (position «Off»).

- Be sure that all the loads are turned «Off».

6.2.2. Start up procedure

It is very important to operate in the established order, considering the following instructions.

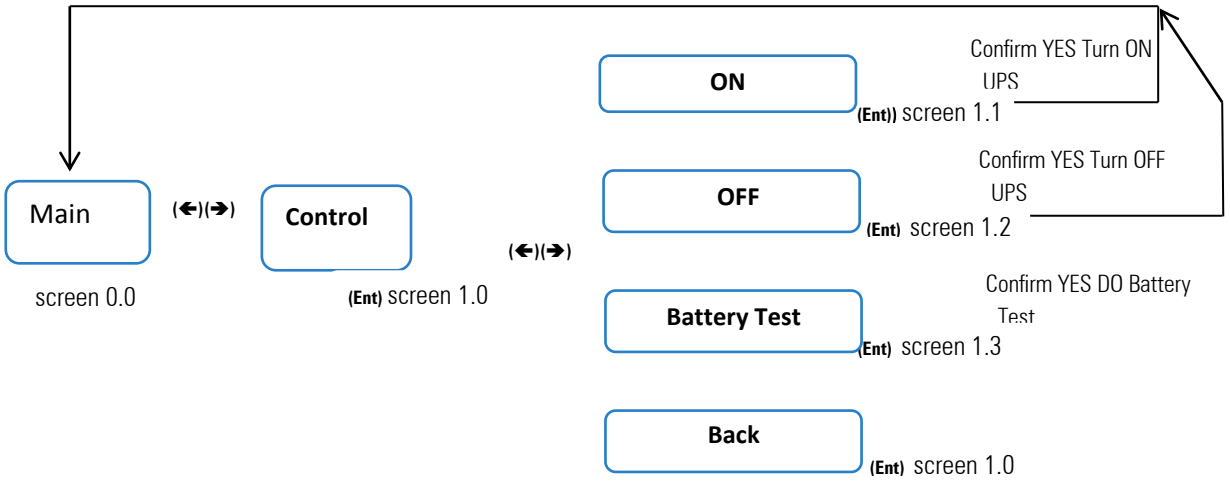


Fig.38. Procedure start-up / shutdown.

- If the UPS connects to external battery cabinet, set the fuse holder switch of the battery cabinet(Q8) to «On».
- If the power supply you use to supply the UPS has a general switch. Set the general switch of the header board to «On».
- Turn the input switch (**Q1a)** to «On» position. The Display of the Control Panel (**PC**) will be turned on automatically.
- If the following alarm message appears on the Control Panel Display ...

! MAINS PHASE ROT. UPS START INH.

.. and also an audible alarm comes on, the UPS cannot be started, because of incorrect input phase sequence. Disconnect the input switch **(Q1a)** and the general cut-off of the header board, swap the phases of the input terminals of the UPS according to the labelling and repeat the start-up process described up to now.

- In units with separate Bypass (UPS-B), also turn the Bypass switch (**Q4**) to «On» position.
- If the following alarm message appears on the Control Panel Display ...

! MAINS PHASE ROT. UPS START INH.

... and also an audible alarm comes on, the UPS cannot be started, because of incorrect input phase sequence. Disconnect the Bypass switch (**Q4**) and the general cut-off of the header board, swap the phases of the input bypass terminals of the UPS according to the labelling and repeat the start-up process described up to now.

At this point, with no alarm active, green LED indications of Input Voltage OK, and orange LED indication of Unit on Bypass should light ((**a**), (**b**) from Fig. 34).

Start up the inverter, one by one through the keypad of the control panel

The start up operation will be done through the keypad of the control panel ((**3**) from Fig. 34). Select «CNTL» and Press(**ENT**) into control submenu (screen 1.0), and then select «ON» and Press(**ENT**) once. You will get to screen 1.1, asking you to start the unit up yes or not, you can select Yes and pressing (**ENT**). See following screen diagram (Fig. 33).

If you want to start up a parallel system, you should follow the steps below.

At this point, with no alarm active, green LED indications of Input Voltage OK. Start up the inverter, one by one through the keypad of the control panel. The start-up operation will be done through the keypad of the control panel ((**3**) from Fig. 34). Select «CNTL» and Press(**ENT**) into control submenu (screen 1.0), and then select «ON» and Press(**ENT**) once. You will get to screen 1.1, asking you to start the unit up yes or not, you can select Yes and pressing (**ENT**). See following screen diagram (Fig. 33).

- After 30 seconds, the inverters and rectifiers of each UPS will start up, but they will not supply voltage at their output yet because the output switches are not turned on yet.

The first UPS to start up the inverter will be set as «Paral. Mst. Byp» initially, the one with the highest address as «Paral. Slv. By.Rsv» and the rest, if there are any as «Paral. Slv. By». Obviously in those systems with two equipments, the «Paral. Slv. By» will not exist.

The UPS heriarchy relating to the rest of equipments of the system is a dynamic depending on the status of the rest of the equipments:

— «Paral. Mst. Byp» Bypass master of the parallel system. By default, it is the first UPS that starts up the inverter by the previous established procedure.

— «Paral. Slv. By.Rsv» Reserved bypass slave. Initially corresponds to the equipment with the highest address less the one with «Bypass Master». In case of fault in the Master, it will take its functions.

— «Paral. Slv. Byp» Bypass slave of parallel system (for systems with more than two equipments only). It will become as «Reserved bypass Slave», when it works as «Bypass Master». In those systems with more than three equipments in parallel, the heriarchy of «Reserved bypass Slave» will be taken by the highest address among the «Bypass Slave».

— «Paral. Mst. Volt» Voltage Master of parallel system. By default, it is the first UPS running on normal mode (inverter in operation) that the output switch (Q2) is turned «On».

— «Paral. Slv. Vt.Rsv» Reserved voltage slave of parallel system. Equipment on normal mode (inverter in operation), that the output switch (Q2) has been turned «On» in 2nd place or subsequently (after «Paral. Mst. Volt» or «Paral. Mst. Vt.Rsv»). Initially, it corresponds to the equipment with the highest address less that one with «Voltage Master». In case of fault in the Master it will take its functions.

— «Paral. Slv. Volt» Voltage Slave of parallel system (systems with more than two equipments only). Equipment on normal mode (inverter in operation), that the output switch (Q2) is turned «On» in 2nd place or subsequently (after the «Paral. Mst. Volt» or «Paral. Mst. Vt.Rsv»). It will become as «Reserved voltage slave», when it works as «Voltage Master». In those systems with more than three equipments in parallel, the heriarchy of «Reserved voltage slave» will be taken by the highest address between the «Voltage slave».

- Make sure that the inverter voltage is same, e.g.: 230Vac
- Turn all output switches from panel «On».
- Turn the output switch (Q2) of each UPS «On».

The system will supply voltage at the output terminals of the protection panel.

- Make sure that the inverter LED (c) is turned on (green), and bypass LED (b) is turned off in all UPSs (see Fig. 34). If the led status is not the correct one, contact with the S.T.S. (Service and Technical Support).

- Once the rectifier is completely working, it starts a process of

equalization (DC bus voltage starts to equalize with battery voltage). After a few seconds (depending on the battery level), an alarm message like this ...

!BATT. SWITCH OPEN SWITCH IT ON

...it displays that the equalising process has been finished, and IN THIS MOMENT ONLY is when the battery fuse holder switch or switch of UPS (Q3) can be turned on.

DO NOT TRY to close any battery fuse holder switch at any other moment, because this operation could damage the equipment and/or cause possible accidents. They can only be turned on by following the quoted previous steps.

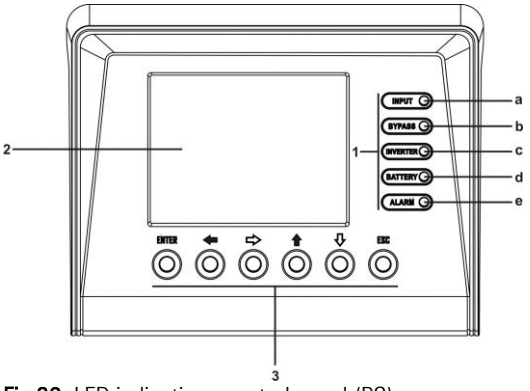


Fig.39. LED indications control panel (PC)

• If the system has outgoing distribution protections, switch them «On».
• Start up the loads to be supplied in a progressive way. The system is started up completely, and the loads are protected through the UPS.

• ⚠With the system running (switches turned «On»), when shutdown or start up the inverter through the keypad of any UPS that belongs to it, all of them will be turned «Off» or «On». In both cases, the UPSs still supply output voltage at «On» position through the inverters and «Off» position through the static bypass.

6.2.2.1 Take into consideration about Master and Slave

• Bypass Master and Slave («Mst. Byp.», «Slv. Byp.», «Slv. By.Rsv»).
■ Master manages the status of its own static bypass switch and the one of the Slave equipments.
■ Equipments that are not sharing the load by the inverters. The cause can be any of the following:
– Output switch (Q2) turned «Off».
– Equipment output on bypass.
– Inverters are shutdown or in start up process.
• Voltage Master and Slave («Mst. Volt», «Slv. Volt», «Slv. Vt.Rsv»).
■ Master manages both the status of its own static bypass switch and the inverter voltage, as well as the one of the Slave equipments.
■ Equipments are sharing the load on inverter. Therefore:
– Output switches (Q2) are turned «On».
– Inverters are running and static switches are on inverter.

6.3 SHUTDOWN OF ONE EQUIPMENT OF THE SYSTEM

• Turn the output switch (Q2) of the UPS to shutdown «Off». In the screen 0.0 from LCD panel will display:

Not connected

Screen 0.0

6.4 START UP THE PREVIOUS UPS AGAIN

• Start up the inverter by means of the keypad from control panel.
• Turn the output switch (Q2) of the UPS «On».

6.5. COMPLETE SHUTDOWN OF THE UPS

• Shutdown the loads.

• If the system has outgoing distribution protections, switch them «Off».

• Shutdown the inverter. Through the keypad of the control panel ((3) from Fig. 39), go down to «CNTL» submenu (screen 1.0), and select «OFF». You will get to screen 1.2, asking you to shutdown the unit by pressing (ENT), see Fig 38

.

• Turn the output switch (Q2) to «Off» position.

• In standard units, set the input switch (Q1a) to «Off» position. In B units, set the input switch (Q1a) and static bypass switch (Q4) to «Off» position.

• Turn fuse holder switch from battery cabinet (Q8) and/or battery fuse holder switch or switch from UPS (Q3), to «Off».

• Cut the power supply of the UPS and the bypass with the cut-off or general switch of the header board. The system will be completely deactivated.

• ⚠ Electrical discharge hazard. If after shutdown of the equipment, it is required to disconnect the separate battery pack/s, wait several minutes (5 min. approx), till the electrolitic capacitors have been discharged.

• The equipment is completely shutdown.

6.6. EMERGENCY POWER OFF (EPO) OPEARTION

Emergency Power Off (EPO) is equivalent to a complete unit system halt:
• All UPS converters are turned off (rectifier and inverter off).

• No output voltage is supplied to the loads.

See table below for operation:

E.P.O. function	Activation (perform System Halt)	Return to normal-mode.
Terminals (X50). Normally closed circuit by means of the provided cable bridge (it allows an external switch (EPO)).	Remote button or switch has to be opened permanently in terminal strip (X50).	The equipment has to be shutdown and deenergized completely (turn off all switches), wait till DC bus is discharged (all LEDs and LCD have to be turned off). The equipment has to be started up according to section "5.1.2. Start up procedure".

Table.4. Emergency Power Off (EPO) operation

Emergency shutdown function (EPO) can only be activated through the terminal strip (X50). In a parallel system, it is not needed to make additional connections than there is just only one equipment, because through the communication BUS, any action over the button will affect to the joint of the parallel system.

6.7. BYPASS MANUAL SWITCH (MAINTENANCE).

6.7.1. Principle of operation.

The integrated manual bypass of the UPS is a very useful element, but undue use can have irreversible consequences both for the UPS and for the loads connected to its output. It is therefore important to handle it as described in the following paragraphs.

6.7.2. Transfer to maintenance bypass.

Procedure for passing from normal operation to maintenance bypass:

- Shutdown the inverter. Through the keypad of the control panel ((3) from Fig. 39), go down to «CNTL» submenu (screen 1.0), and select «OFF». You will get to screen 1.2, asking you to shutdown the unit by pressing (ENT), see Fig 38.
- Remove the screws to that fixes the mechanical block (BL).
- Remove the mechanical block (BL) of the manual bypass switch (Q5) and set it to «On» position.
- Set the output switch (Q2) to «Off» position.
- Set the Battery Fuse Holder or battery switch (Q3) to «Off». Besides, in models with independent battery pack/s also turn Battery Fuse Holder (Q8) of each pack to «Off».
- In standard units, set the input switch (Q1a) to «Off» position. In UPS-B units, set the input switch (Q1a) and static bypass switch (Q4) to «Off» position.

The UPS is supplying output voltage directly from the mains through the manual bypass in units or from the mains of the static line bypass in the version UPS-B units, through the manual bypass. The UPS is completely shutdown and inactive.

6.7.3. Transfer to normal operation.

Procedure for switching from maintenance bypass to normal operation:

- In model with external battery cabinet, set fuse holder switch from battery cabinet (Q8) to «On» position.
- In standard units,, set the input switch (Q1a) to «On» position. In B units, set the input switch (Q1a) and static bypass switch (Q4) to «On» position.
- Set the output switch (Q2) to «On» position.
- Set the manual bypass switch (Q5) to «Off» position and refit the mechanical block (BL) and the screws (t2).

⚠It is an essential requirement for safety to refit the mechanical block (BL), as this avoids dangerous handling for the life of the UPS and the loads connected to it.

- Start up the inverter. The start up operation will be done through the keypad of the control panel ((3) from Fig. 39). Select «CNTL» and Press(ENT) into control submenu (screen 1.0), and then select «ON» and Press(ENT) once. You will get to screen 1.1, asking you to start the unit up yes or not, you can select Yes and pressing (ENT). See screen diagram (Fig. 39).

  The UPS supplies output voltage entirely protected against voltage variations, electric noise, etc.

- Wait for alarm message to appear:

  !BATT. SWITCH OPEN SWITCH IT ON

- Battery fuse holder switch or switch from UPS (Q3) can only be turned «On» when the previous alarm message has been cancelled.

  DO NOT TRY to close any battery fuse holder switch at any other moment, because this operation could damage the equipment and/or cause possible accidents. They can only be turned on by following the quoted previous steps.

- The UPS supplies output voltage entirely protected against cuts, micro cuts, voltage variations, electric noise, etc.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTROL PANEL.

7.1. CONTROL PANEL PARTS.

(1) LED indicators:
- **(a)** Rectifier input voltage OK (green).
- **(b)** Equipment on bypass (orange).
- **(c)** Inverter is working (green).
- **(d)** Equipment running from batteries -mains failure- (red).
- **(e)** In case of any alarm of the equipment (red).

(2) Graphic Display.

(3) Keyboard

ENT «Enter» key. Confirmation of orders, program values (or other specified functions)

(➤) «Left» key for submenu navigation, or cursor displacement.

(➤) «Right» key for submenu navigation, or cursor displacement.

(▲) «Up» key for menu page navigation, or digit modification.

(▼) «Down» key menu page navigation, or digit modification.

ESC «Escape» key. Return to main screen, cancel/finish programming (or other specified functions).

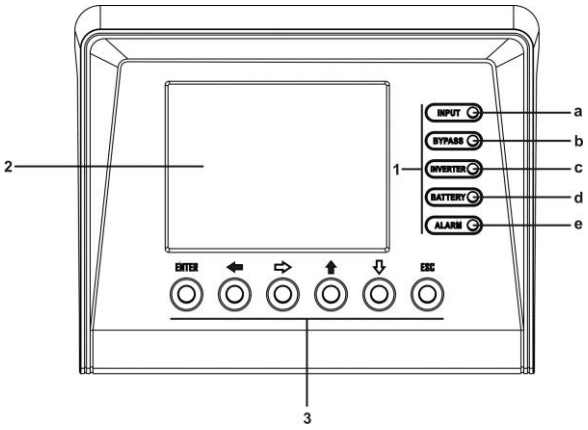


Fig. 40. Control panel parts

7.2. BASIC FUNCTIONS OF THE SYNOPTIC KEYPAD.

- Through keys advance **(▼)** and return **(▲)**, there is access to all the menus of the LCD panel, being able to move from one to another.
- Through keys right **(➤)** or left **(➤)**, there is access to the screens of all the submenus of the LCD panel, being able to move from one to another with themselves.
- Key **(ENT)**, has different purposes depending on the menu we are:
  - Setting values. Press key **(ENT)** to activate the setting function, the figures in the screen blink. With keys **(➤)**-**(➤)** the character to set is selected and with keys **(▼)**-**(▲)** the value is selected. To confirm press **(ENT)**. Next field will blink, to continue doing settings proceed in the same way or press **(ESC)** to return to no-setting situation.
  - Validation of orders or commands.
- When pressing key **(ESC)** from any screen of any submenu, it is gone back to previous screen, unless we are in any screen of **«Parameters»** menu and setting any of them. If so, the first pulsation of key **(ESC)** will stop blinking the value, and second one will go back to main screen.
- Notes related with the screen map (see Fig. 41):
  - Some screens have a certain number of «–» characters. Each one of it, means one character, so the maximum length of the field will be determined by the quantity of them.
  - Each screen is labelled with a number located in its right bottom corner. It is only included as a mere reference for its next description and explanation.

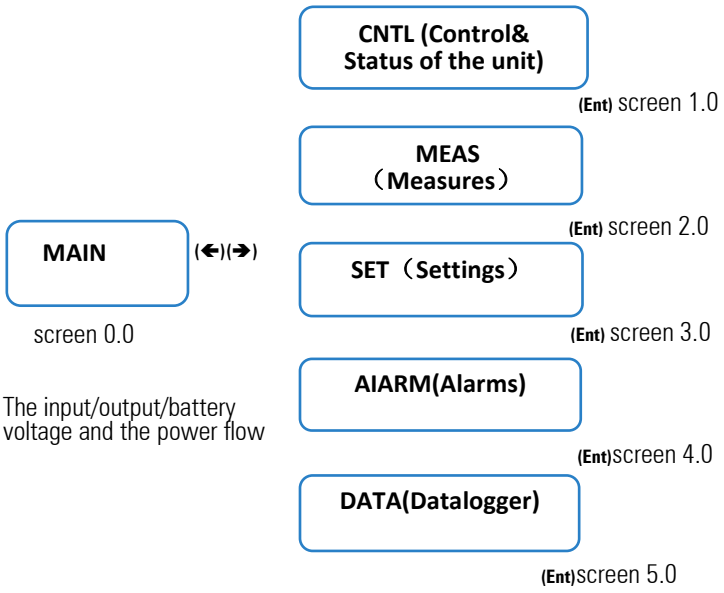


Fig. 41. Display messages menus and classification in submenus

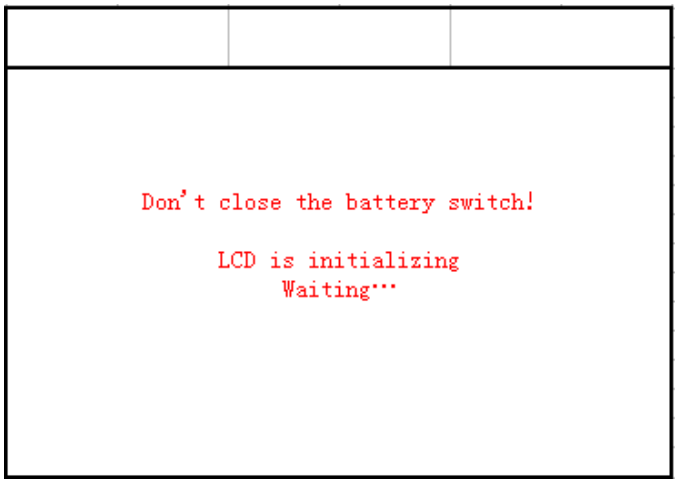
7.2.1. Messages menus and classification of the submenus.

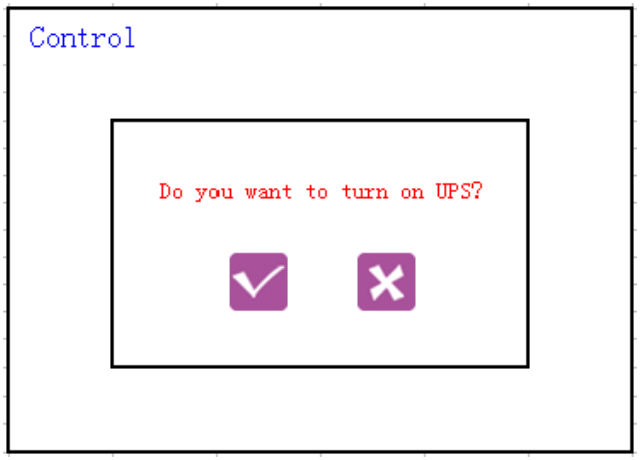
- Use **(▲)** and **(▼)** keys to choose between different menus (1.0, …, 5.0) and Press ENT to enter into the subscreen.

7.3. SCREEN DESCRIPTION

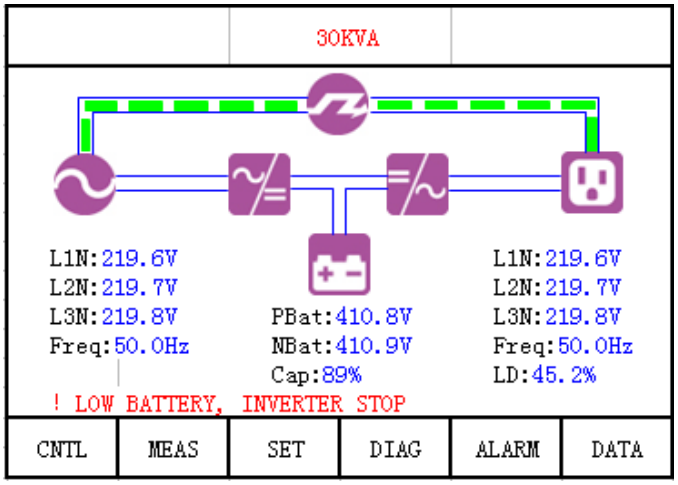
7.3.1. Main level (screen menu 0.0). See Fig. 42

• Screen 0.0: Main presentation screen, with time and date indication.
Initialization： After power on





Screen 1.1 Turn on UPS



Using key **(ESC)** or Enter the Icon home( ) from any screen of any submenu , we can go back to main screen **(Screen 0.0),**

Fig.42. Screen 0.0 Main Screen.

7.3.2. "CONTROL & STATUS OF THE UNIT" Level (screen menu 1.0). See Fig. 43.

- **Screens 1.1 and screen 1.2 :** to start and stop the unit through the control panel.
  For procedure for starting and stopping, see chapters 6.2 and 6.5.

- **Screen 1.3:** to order a battery test. On the second row, information about the battery test is given. Possible messages:
  "NOT AVAILABLE": The battery test is not available.
  "PRESS <ENTER>": Press <ENTER> to run the battery test.
  "EXECUTING": The battery test is running.
  "SUCCESSFUL": The battery test has been successful.
  "NOT SUCCESSFUL": The battery test has not been successful.

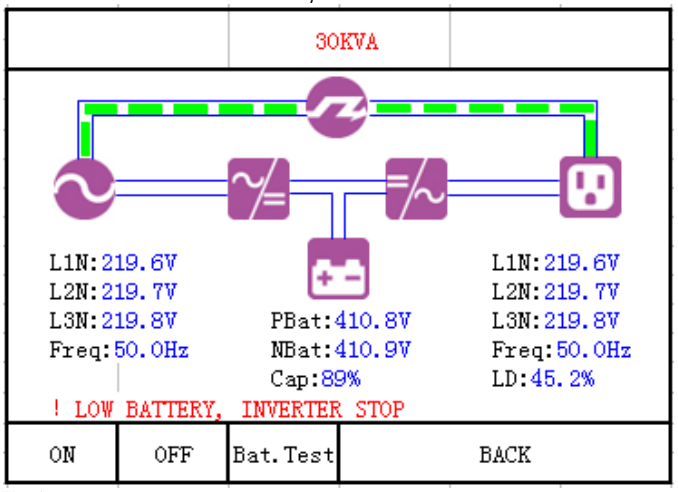


Fig.43. Screen 1.0 Control Screen

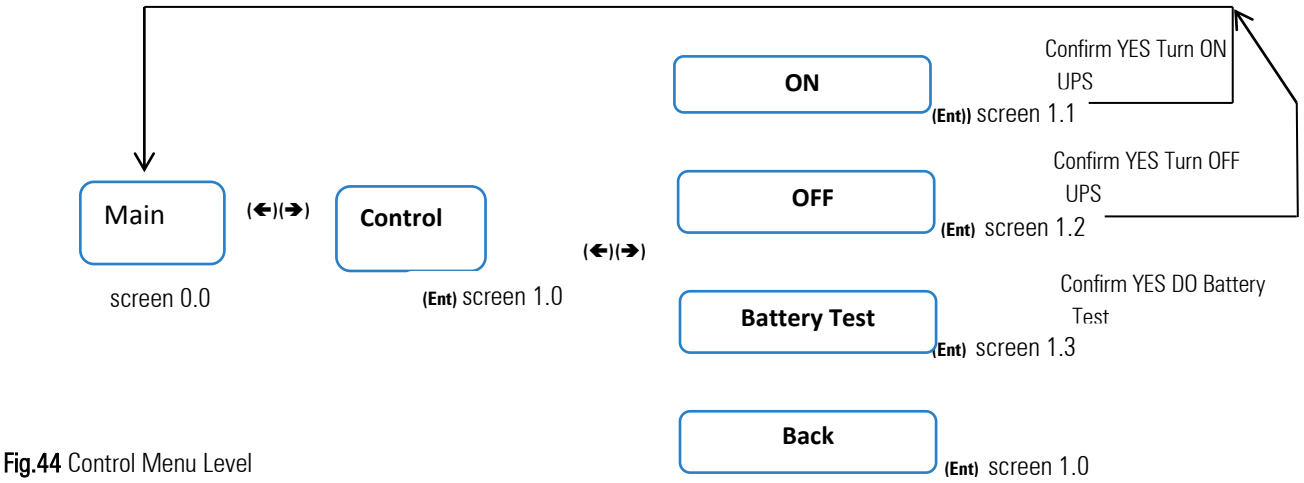
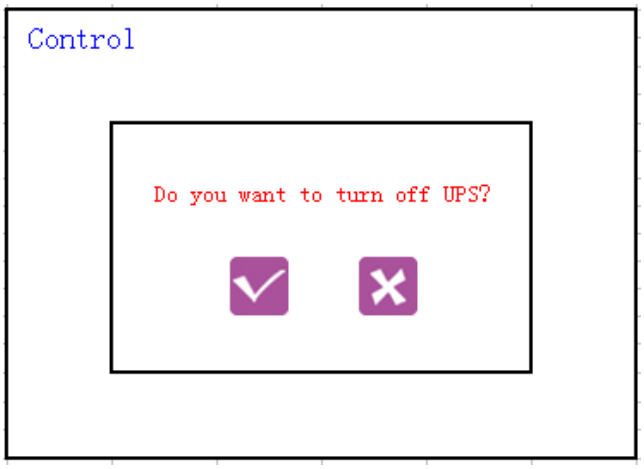
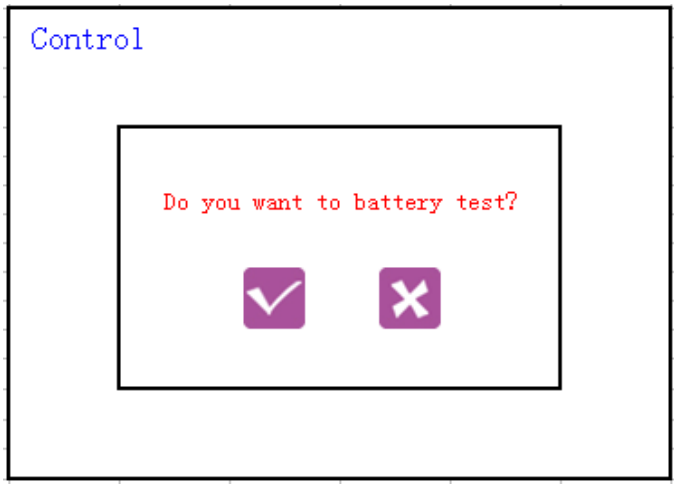


Fig.44 Control Menu Level

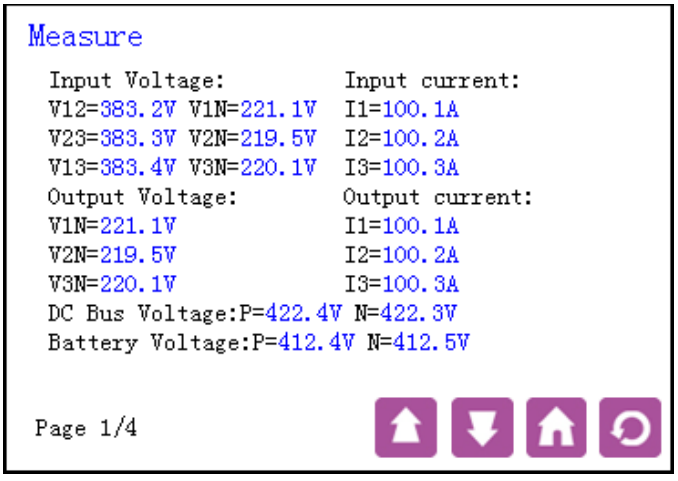


Screen 1.2 Turn off UPS



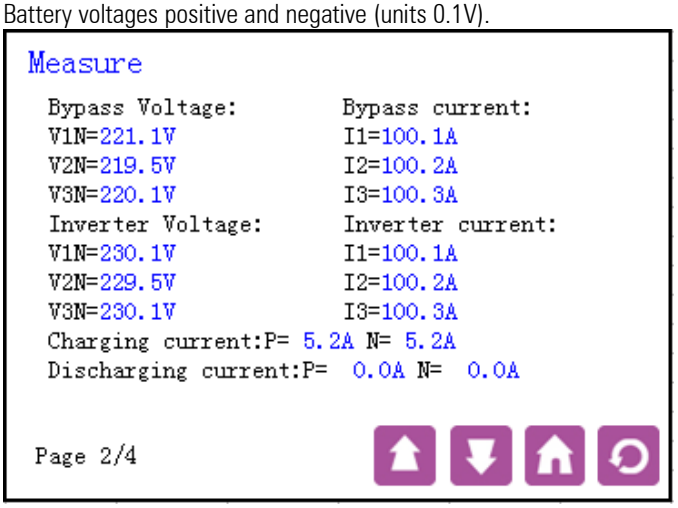
Screen 1.3 Battery Test

7.3.3. "MEASURES" level (screen menu 2.0).



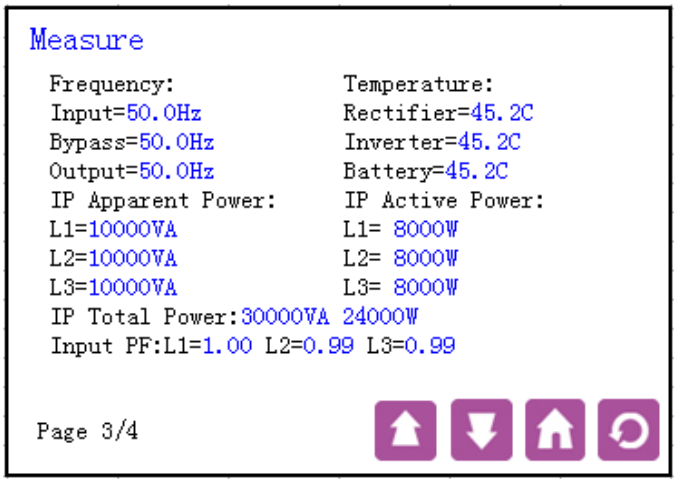
- **Screen 2.1:**

Input voltages phase to phase (units 0.1V).
Three phase input voltages phases to neutral or for single phase input phase to neutral (units 0.1V).
Input current per each phase for three phase equipments or per phase for single phase equipment (units 0.1A).
Three phase output voltages phases to neutral, or for single phase output phase to neutral (units 0.1V).
Output current per each phase for three phase equipments or per phase for single phase equipment (units 0.1A).
DC bus voltages positive and negative (units 0.1V).
Battery voltages positive and negative (units 0.1V).



- **Screen 2.2:**

Three phase inverter output voltages phases to neutral, or for single phase inverter output phase to neutral (units 0.1V).
Inverter output current per each phase for three phase equipments or per phase for single phase equipment (units 0.1A).
Three phase bypass voltages phases to neutral, or for single phase bypass phase to neutral (units 0.1V).
Bypass current per each phase for three phase equipments or per phase for single phase equipment (units 0.1A).
Charge battery currents positive and negative (units 0.1A).
Discharge battery currents positive and negative (units 0.1A).



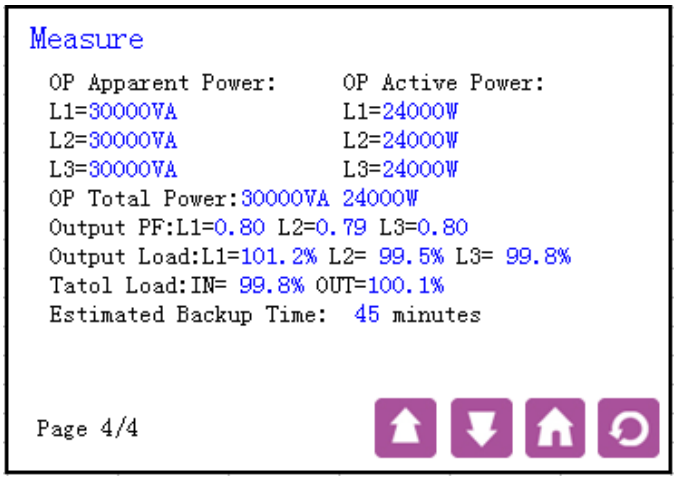
- **Screen 2.3:**

Input apparent power of L1 (units 0.1kVA).
Input apparent power of L2 (units 0.1kVA).
Input apparent power of L3 (units 0.1kVA).
Input active power of L1 (units 0.1kW).
Input active power of L2 (units 0.1kW).
Input active power of L3 (units 0.1kW).

Total input apparent power and active power (units 0.1kVA & 0,1kW).

Input power factor per each phase in three phase equipments or power factor for single phase equipments (units 0.01).
Input, bypass and output frequencies (units 0.1Hz).

Rectifier, inverter and battery temperatures (units 1ºC).



- **Screen 2.4:**

Apparent output power L1 (units 0.1kVA).
Apparent output power L2 (units 0.1kVA).
Apparent output power L3 (units 0.1kVA).
Active output power L1 (units 0.1kW).
Active output power L2 (units 0.1kW).
Active output power L3 (units 0.1kW).

Total apparent and active powers (units 0.1kVA and 0,1kW).

Output power factor of each phase for three phase equipments or power factor for single phase equipments (units 0.01).

Output load of three phases (units 0.1%).

Total input load and total output load (units 0.1%).

Estimated backup time (units 1minute).

7.3.4. "Settings" level (screen menu 3.0). See Fig. 45.

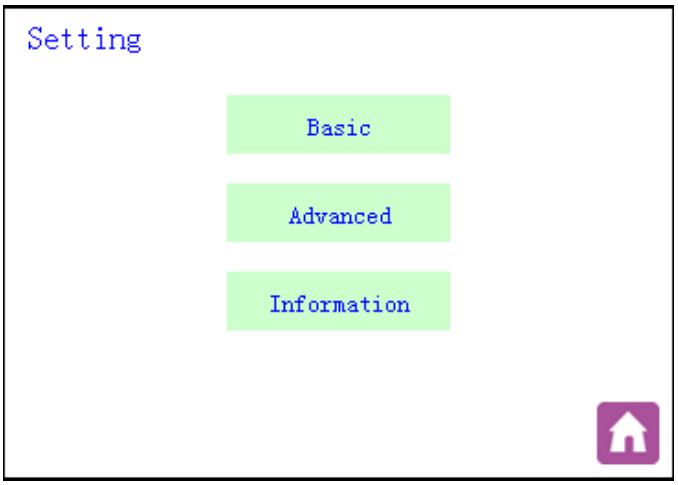


Fig.45. Screen 3.0 «Settings» and its submenus.

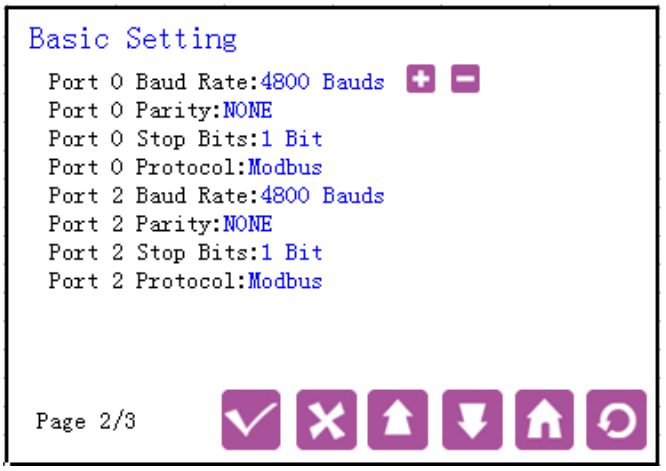
Screen 3.1:
You can select the Theme of Main screen, choosing one of your favourite Theme
You can program the time "hh:mm:ss" (hours/minutes/seconds) and the date "dd/mm/yy" (day/month/year).

You can select the display language between the following options:

- "English_UK"
- "简体中文"
- "繁體中文"
- "Deutsch"
- "Espanol"
- "Français"
- "Česky"
- "English_US"

You can program the Modbus Address. The range of addresses goes from 1 to 247.

You can program the Service Phone, Service contactor, Service mail and Service Address



- **Screen 3.2:** In this screen you can program the BAUD RATE of communication port #0 and port#2. The options are the following:

- "1200"
- "2400"

- "4800"
- "9600"
- "19200"

You can program the PARITY type of communication port #0 and port #2. The options are the following:

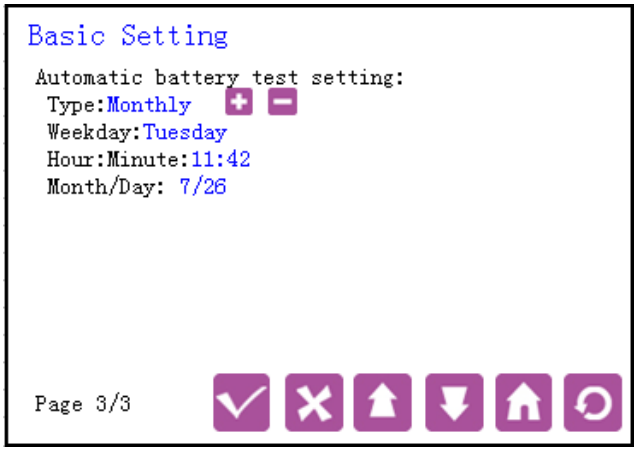
- "NONE"
- "ODD"
- "EVEN"

You can program the number of STOP BITS of communication port #0 and port #2. The options are the following:

- "1"
- "12"

You can program the protocol type of communication port #0 and port #2. The options are the following:

- "SEC"
- "MODBUS"



- **Screen 3.3:** the screen for programming the frequency of the automatic battery test. The options for the **Type** to be programmed are the following:

- "DISABLED": The automatic battery test is disabled.
- "WEEKLY": The automatic battery test runs once per week.
- "MONTHL": The automatic battery test runs once per month.
- "YEARLY": The automatic battery test runs once per year.

The line **Weekday** only have sense to be programmed if the automatic battery test runs once per week. The options to be programmed are the following:

- "MON": the selected day to run weekly the battery test is monday.
- "TUE": the selected day to run weekly the battery test is tuesday.
- "WED":the selected day to run weekly the battery test is wednesday.
- "THU": the selected day to run weekly the battery test is thursday.
- "FRI": the selected day to run weekly the battery test is friday.
- "SAT": the selected day to run weekly the battery test is saturday.
- "SUN": the selected day to run weekly the battery test is sunday.

The line **Hour:Minute** only have sense to be programmed if the automatic battery test is enabled. you can program the time "hh:mm" (hours/minutes) in 24h format.

The Line **Month/Day** only have sense to be programmed if the automatic battery test runs monthly or yearly. you can program the day from 1 to 31 and the month selecting one of the following options:

- "JAN": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is january.
- "FEB": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is february.
- "MAR": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is march.
- "APR": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is april.
- "MAY": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is may.
- "JUN": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is june.
- "JUL": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is july.
- "AUG": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is august.
- "SEP": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is september.
- "OCT": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is october.
- "NOV": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is november.
- "DEC": the selected month to run yearly the battery test is december.

- **Screen 3.4: Advanced Setting**

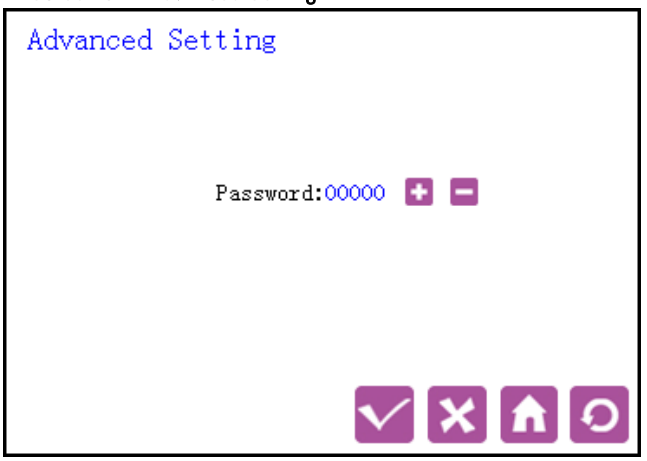


Fig.46. Screen 3.4 «Advanced Setting».

At this level an authorized password will be required to modify some advanced parameters.

- **Screen 3.5: Rated Value Screen**

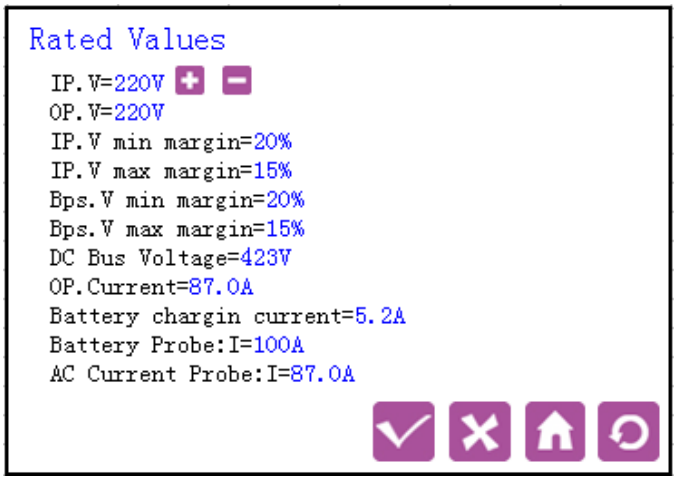
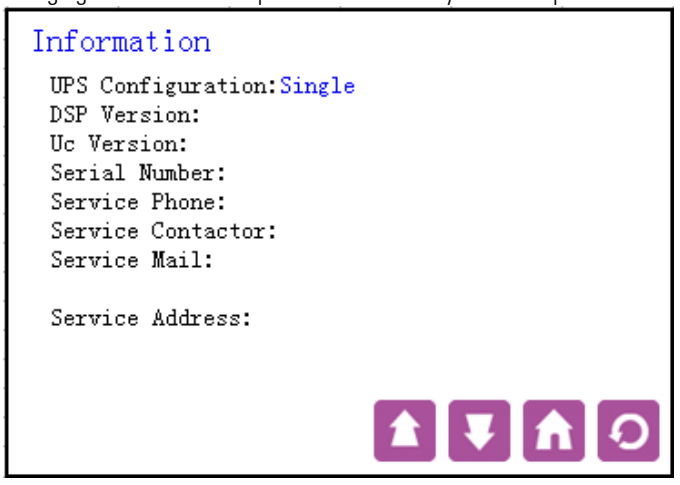


Fig.47. Screen 3.5 «Rated Value».

To modify the rated values on the screens, it is necessary to introduce the «Password» on the previous screen 3.4. otherwise, they only will be able to be visualized.

The IP.V and OP.V shows the Rated Input Rectifier Voltage and Rated Output Voltage..

It also shows Upper Margin and Input Rectifier Voltage Lower Margin of the Input Rectifier Voltage and Input bypass voltage, The Rated DC Bus Voltage and the Rated Output Current. The Rated Battery Charging Current. And the probe for the battery and AC input current



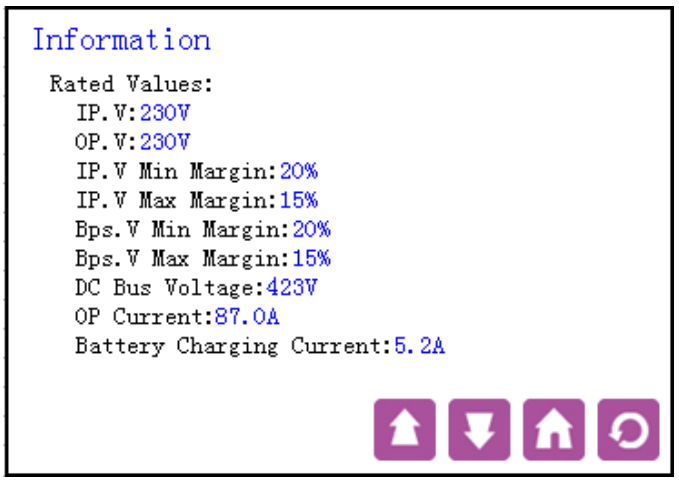
- **Screen 3.6: Information**

In this Screen <<Information>> you can check the UPS configuration of the unit

❒ Configuration and status of the unit:
- «Single:» "Single" connection.
- «Parallel-Single» Parallel connection. Unit is on "single" state.
- «Parallel-Master» Parallel connection. Unit is on "master" state.
- «Parallel-Slave» Parallel connection. Unit is on "slave" state.

Internal firmware versions of both Digital Signal Processor ("DSP Ver:") and microcontroller ("uC Ver:"). In the sample screen, "ver. 3.2 a" and "ver. 2.4 b" respectively.

UPS Serial Number, expressed with 10 characters. Possible characters ranges are "0"-"9", "A"-"Z" and also " " (blank space), "-". See sample screen.
And the Service Information set in the basic menu.



Screen 3.7
And the information of Rated Values set in the Rated Value Menu.

7.3.5. "Alarms" level (screen menu 4.0). See fig. 48.

When Alarm appears, in the Main Menu, you can only see one alarm, but you can enter the Alarm Menu to check what are the alarms for the unit currently as following:

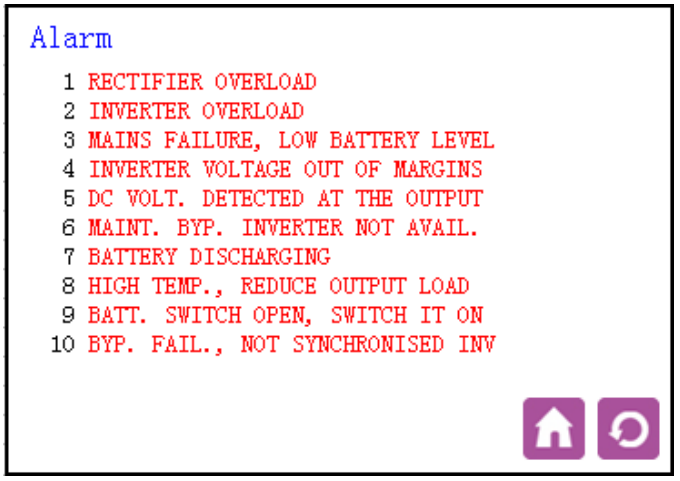

Alarm
1 RECTIFIER OVERLOAD
2 INVERTER OVERLOAD
3 MAINS FAILURE, LOW BATTERY LEVEL
4 INVERTER VOLTAGE OUT OF MARGINS
5 DC VOLT. DETECTED AT THE OUTPUT
6 MAINT. BYP. INVERTER NOT AVAIL.
7 BATTERY DISCHARGING
8 HIGH TEMP., REDUCE OUTPUT LOAD
9 BATT. SWITCH OPEN, SWITCH IT ON
10 BYP. FAIL., NOT SYNCHRONISED INV

Fig 48 Screen 4.0 «Alarms »

Figure 48 is showing just only some alarms as an example, but there could be some of them, the active ones. In table 6, there are all the possible alarms displayed in the display LCD.

- **Alarm 1:** This alarm indicates that the rectifier is overloaded. The rectifier overload appears when the input current of any phase is greater than the following ratio:

$$Iin\text{-}ovl = 0{,}326 \times Pout \ / \ Vout\_p\text{-}n$$

Where:
- Iin-ovl is Overload Input Current (A)
- Pout is Rated Output Apparent Power (VA)
- Vout_p-n is Rated Output Voltage phase-to-neutral (V)

• **Alarm 2:** This alarm indicates that the inverter is overloaded. The inverter overload appears either when the output current of any phase is greater than the rated output current

$$Iout\text{-}ovl = Pout / (Vout\_p\text{-}n * 3)$$

Where:
- Iout is rated Output Current (A)
- Pout is Rated Output Apparent Power (VA)
- Vout_p-n is Rated Output Voltage phase-to-neutral (V)

or when the total output active power is greater than the following formula:

$$Pact\_out\text{-}ovl = Pout \times 0{,}8$$

Where:
- Pact_out-ovl is the Overload Output Active Power (W)
- Pout is Rated Output Apparent Power (VA)

• **Alarm 3:** This alarm appears when the input the unit is under main failure condition and the level of battery is lower than 11,5V/bat.

• **Alarm 4:** This alarm appears when the inverter output voltage phase to neutral in any phase is out of margins over +/-6%.

• **Alarm 5:** This alarm appears when there is an offset voltage higher than 5V, in any phase of the inverter output voltage phase to neutral.

• **Alarm 6:** When the maintenance bypass switch is ON the UPS inverter will not be available.

• **Alarm 7:** The mains failure occurs when in any phase, the input voltage phase to neutral is out of the set margins (+15%/–20% by default) or the input frequency is out of the set margins (± 0,5Hz by default).

• **Alarm 8:** When the inverter or PFC temperature sensors measure temperatures over the programmed values (70ºC by default).

• **Alarm 9:** This message appears when the battery switch is OFF and the DC bus is charged to the battery voltage level, to inform the user to switch ON the battery switch.

• **Alarm 10:** This Alarm indicates that the bypass input voltage or the bypass input frequency are out of margins. These margins are programmable but by default the bypass voltage range is +12%/–17% and the bypass frequency range is ±0.5Hz.

• **Alarm 11:** The UPS is on bypass for any reason. It must be restarted by display keypad.

• **Alarm 12:** This is an alarm for parallel systems. It appears when some UPS of the parallel system block because the maintenance bypass switch of any unit is switched ON.

• **Alarm 13:** This alarm indicates that the CAN BUS #1 fails. This communication channel is used for remote control.

• **Alarm 14:** This alarm indicates that the CAN BUS #2 fails. This channel is used for data communication between UPS, in a parallel system.

• **Alarm 15:** This alarm appears at the estimated end of live of the battery bank. The revision and replacement of some batteries will be necessary to be done by calling the **S.T.S.** (Service and Technical Support) department.

Representation in display LCD	**Alarms**	**Alarm NO.**
Rectifier Overload.	RECTIFIER	1
Inverter Overload.	INVERTER	2
Mains Failure. Battery Low Level.		3
Inverter Voltage Out of Margins.		4
DC Voltage Detected at the Output.		5
Maintenance Bypass. Inverter Not Available.		6
Battery Discharging.	UPS	7
High Temperature. Reduce Output Load.		8
Battery Switch Open. Switch it ON.		9
Bypass Failure. Not Synchronised Inverter.		10
Unit on Bypass. Initialise UPS.		11
Some Unit(s) Blocked due to Maintenance Bypass.		12
CAN BUS 1 Communication Failure.		13
CAN BUS 2 Communication Failure.		14
End of Battery Life.		15
Battery Temperature too High.		16
Battery Test Not Succeeded.		17
Battery Disconnection. Shutdown & Restart.		18
Mains Phase Rotation. UPS Start Disabled.		19
Bypass Phase Rotation. UPS Start Disabled.		20
EEPROM Failure.		77
Input Voltage Wrong. Rectifier Stop.	RECTIFIER STOPS	21
Rectifier Desaturation. Rectifier Stop.		22
DSP Internal Error. Rectifier Stop.		23
Input Phase Rotation. Rectifier Stop.		24
DC BUS Voltage Wrong.		68

Rectifier Stop.		
Parallel System Rectifier Stop.		69
Cont. Test Fail Rectifier Stop.		75
Inverter Desaturation. Inverter Stop.	INVERTER STOPS	25
Inverter Overload. Inverter Stop.		26
Inverter Stopped due to Shutdown.		27
Maintenance Bypass. Inverter Stop.		28
Parallel System Disconnection. Inverter Stop.		29
High Overload. Inverter Stop.		30
Over-temperature. Inverter Stop.		31
Rectifier Overload. Inverter Stop.		32
DSP Internal Error. Inverter Stop.		33
Output Short-circuit. Inverter Stop.		34
Bypass Phase Rotation. Inverter Stop.		35
Inverter Failure/Overload. Inverter Stop.		65
Voltage Ramp Error. Inverter Stop.		67
Parallel System Inverter Stop.		70
Low Battery. UPS Stop.		36
DSP Internal Error. UPS Stop.	UPS STOPS	37
Pfc., Inv. Stop UPS Stop.		71
Parallel System UPS Stop.		72
Emergency Power Off. No Output Voltage.	BYP STOPS	38
Output Short-circuit. No Output Voltage.		39
DSP Internal Error. UPS Block All.		40
DC BUS Voltage Wrong. Rectifier Block.	RECTIFIER BLOCKS	41
Rectifier Blocked. BLK. UPS -> BLK Rectifier.		42
Rectifier Desaturations. Rectifier Block.		43
Voltage Ramp Error. Rectifier Block.		44
DSP Execution Error. Rectifier Block.		45
DSP Internal Error. Rectifier Block.		46
Contactor Test Failure. Rectifier Block.		47
Voltage Ramp Error. Inverter Block.	INVERTER BLOCKS	48
Output DC Voltage. Inverter Block.		49
Inverter Blocked. BLK. UPS -> BLK Inverter.		50
Inverter Desaturations. Inverter Block.		51
DSP Execution Error. Inverter Block.		52
DSP Internal Error. Inverter Block.		53
Inverter Failure. Inverter Block.		66
UPS Blocked. BLK. Rectifier -> BLK. UPS.	UPS BLOCKS	54
Internal Initialisation Error. UPS Block (DSP).		55
Internal Execution Error. UPS Block (DSP).		56
UPS Blocked. BLK. Inverter -> BLK. UPS.		57
Internal Communication. UPS Block (DSP).		58
Parallel System Discharging. UPS Block.		59
UPS Over-temperature. UPS Block.		60
Rectifier Overload. UPS Block.		61
Inverter Desaturations. UPS Block.		62
DSP Internal Error. UPS Block.		63
PFC & Inverter Blockage. UPS Block.		64
Paral. Coms Error UPS Block.		76
Error Coms. Paral. Master Fixed.	PARALLEL	73
Alarm Paral. Sist. Redundancy Lost.		74

Table .5 Alarm list displayed in the LCD panel.

- **Alarm 16:** The temperature of battery cabinet (in case of separate battery cabinet) or battery place (in case of battery are located inside the UPS) is higher than 40ºC.

- **Alarm 17:** If battery test (automatic or manual) is finished unsuccessfully, this alarm will appear.

- **Alarm 18:** Two possible reasons:

  - During the unit start up, a message appears indicating that the battery switch can be switched ON. After some period of time without switching ON, this alarm appears.
  - When the unit is running under normal conditions, and the battery switch is switched OFF.

- **Alarm 19:** When the mains is connected during the start up, a phase rotation error is detected and the start up procedure is inhibited.

- **Alarm 20:** When the bypass is connected during the start up, a bypass phase rotation error is detected and the start up procedure is inhibited.

- **Alarm 21:** This alarm appears when in any phase, the rectifier input voltage phase to neutral is out of the set margins (+15%/–20% by default) or the rectifier input frequency is out of the set margins (±

0,5Hz by default). Then the rectifier is shut down.

- **Alarm 22:** This alarm appears when any IGBT in the rectifier side, desaturates the number of times programmed by display (50 by default).

- **Alarm 23:** This alarm appears when there is a (*) DSP Internal Error in the rectifier module, shutting down the rectifier immediately. There will be 3 more retries before the rectifier blocking.

- **Alarm 24:** When a mains phase rotation error is detected and under these conditions the rectifier is tried to be turned ON, an input phase rotation alarm appears shutting down the rectifier.
- **Alarm 25:** This alarm appears when any IGBT in the inverter side, desaturates the number of times programmed by display (200 by default).

- **Alarm 26:** When the inverter output is overloaded, depending on the level of this overload, the inverter will be shut down after some time according to the UPS overload curve and this alarm will appear.

- **Alarm 27:** When an external shutdown signal is enabled, the inverter will shut down appearing this message.

- **Alarm 28:** When the inverter is running and the maintenance bypass switch is turned ON the inverter shuts down immediately.

- **Alarm 29:** This alarm appears when, in a parallel system, one UPS goes to battery mode. The inverter will shut down.

- **Alarm 30:** This message indicates that one UPS is running over 160% of load in a parallel system.

- **Alarm 31:** When an over-temperature is detected by the PFC or inverter temperature sensors, after 1 minute time the inverter will be turned off automatically. If over-temperature condition remains after another 1 minute with the rectifier working, rectifier is also blocked (alarm 60).

- **Alarm 32:** When the rectifier is overloaded, depending on the level of this overload, the inverter will be shut down after some time according to the rectifier overload curve and this alarm will appear. If this overload is still present with the inverter switched off, the rectifier will be blocked after 30'' and a blocking alarm 61 will appear.

- **Alarm 33:** This alarm appears when there is a (*) DSP Internal Error in the inverter module, shutting down the inverter immediately. There will be 4 more retries before the inverter blocking.

- **Alarm 34:** This alarm appears when an output short-circuit is detected limiting the output RMS current up to the set value (150% of nominal current by default). The short-circuit is detected when the output voltage phase to neutral is lower than 8% of nominal voltage. The system will retry twice to restart.

- **Alarm 35:** With the inverter is running, if there's a bypass phase rotation error, the inverter will shut down.

- **Alarm 36:** This alarm appears when there is a (*) DSP Internal Error in the UPS module, shutting down the UPS immediately. There will be 2 more retries before the UPS blocking.

- **Alarm 37:** This alarm describes that on battery mode, the battery bank reaches the 10.5V/bat. This is the end of backup time, shutting down the UPS.

- **Alarm 38:** The EPO (Emergency Power Off) switch is ON. The UPS and the static bypass are switched off and no AC voltage present at the output anymore.

- **Alarm 39:** This alarm appears after 3 times detecting output short-circuit. Then the UPS and the static bypass are switched off and no AC voltage present at the output anymore.

- **Alarm 40:** This alarm appears when there is a (*) DSP Internal Error in the UPS module, for three times shutting down the UPS. The UPS blocks including the bypass, so no AC voltage present at the output anymore.

- **Alarm 41:** This alarm appears when there is one of the following conditions:

  - Positive DC bus voltage over 450V.
  - Positive DC bus voltage less than 325V.
  - Negative DC bus voltage over –450V (absolute value).

- **Alarm 42:** This alarm appears when the UPS is blocked for any reason. This condition blocks also the rectifier.

- **Alarm 43:** After 3 times shutting down the rectifier for desaturation and retry, this alarm will appear indicating rectifier blocked.

- **Alarm 44:** If an error in the initial rectifier ramp is detected during the PFC start up, this alarm will appear blocking also the rectifier.

- **Alarm 45:** There is a command from the microprocessor to the DSP, with no response from the rectifier module of the DSP. The rectifier will block.

- **Alarm 46:** After 4 times shutting down the rectifier because of (*) DSP Internal Error in the rectifier module, this alarm will appear indicating rectifier blocked.

- **Alarm 47:** During the start up there is an input contactor test. If this test ends unsuccessfully the rectifier will be blocked.

- **Alarm 48:** If the output voltage ramp doesn't work properly during the inverter start up the inverter will be blocked(See Alarm 67).

- **Alarm 49:** This alarm appears when there is an offset voltage higher than 8V, in any phase of the inverter output voltage phase to neutral. Then the inverter will be blocked.

- **Alarm 50:** This alarm appears when the UPS is blocked for any

reason. This condition blocks also the inverter.

- **Alarm 51:** After 3 times shutting down the inverter for desaturation and retry, this alarm will appear indicating inverter blocked.

- **Alarm 52:** There is a command from the microprocessor to the DSP, with no response from the inverter module of the DSP. The inverter will block.

- **Alarm 53:** After 5 times shutting down the inverter because of (*) DSP Internal Error in the inverter module, this alarm will appear indicating inverter blocked.

- **Alarm 54:** This alarm appears when the rectifier is blocked for some reasons that can also blocks the UPS.

- **Alarm 55:** The alarm appears when the DSP doesn't response to the microprocessor during the initial procedure before the start up.

- **Alarm 56:** There is a command from the microprocessor to the DSP, with no response from the UPS module of DSP. The UPS will block.

- **Alarm 57:** This alarm appears when the inverter is blocked for some reasons that can also blocks the UPS.

- **Alarm 58:** There is an internal error in the communication channel between microprocessor and DSP. This condition blocks the UPS.

- **Alarm 59:** This alarm appears when, in a parallel system, one UPS goes to battery mode. After some period of time, the UPS will shut down.

- **Alarm 60:** When an over-temperature is detected by the PFC or inverter temperature sensors, first the inverter will be turned off automatically after 1 minute time (alarm 31). If one minute later the over-temperature is still detected, the UPS will be completely blocked (rectifier also shut-down) and the alarm appears.

- **Alarm 61:** When the rectifier is overloaded, depending on the level of this overload, the inverter will be shut down after some time according to the rectifier overload curve (alarm 32). If this overload is still present with the inverter switched off, the UPS will be completely blocked (rectifier also shut-down) after 30'', appearing this alarm message.

- **Alarm 62:** When any IGBT in the inverter side, desaturates the number of times programmed by display (200 by default) the inverter blocks. After two more retries this alarm appears indicating UPS blocked.

- **Alarm 63:** After 3 times shutting down the UPS because of (*) DSP Internal Error in the UPS module, this alarm will appear indicating UPS blocked.

- **Alarm 64:** If there is a blocking condition for the inverter and also a blocking condition for the PFC, this alarm appears blocking also the UPS.

- **Alarm 65:** This alarm can be activated due to a connection of a load with high inrush current, or also, if it is detected a wrong transient voltage in the inverter (i.e., if there is a fault in an inverter transistor). In such case, the inverter will be shutdown for while and load will be transferred to bypass immediately. The equipment will retry to start up the inverter several times (see description of the Alarm 66 too).

- **Alarm 66:** After several attemps detecting "Inverter Fault/ Overload" (see Alarm 65), the inverter will be blocked permanently, and output will be transferred to bypass.

- **Alarm 67:** The way to start up the inverter is on voltage ramp mode (rms value from sinewave voltage starts at 0Vrms till reaching its preset nominal value, i.e., 230Vrms). If when doing the voltage ramp is detected any fault, the inverter will be shutdown for while, and it will retry to start it up several times (see description of the Alarm 48 too).

- **Alarm 68:**. When a high or low DC bus voltage is detected, rectifier is shutdown for a while, in order to retry to start up later on (see description of Alarm 41 too).

- **Alarm 69:** In parallel system, rectifiers from the equipments of the system connected in parallel can be shutdown, due to the management of system as a whole, therefore this alarm is activated.

- **Alarm 70:** In a parallel system, the inverters of the equipments of the system connected at the output can be shutdown, due to the management of system as a whole, therefore this alarm is activated.

- **Alarm 71:** This alarm is displayed when a combined shutdown of the PFC-rectifier and inverter has been done at the same time (there are several reasons).

- **Alarm 72:** In parallel system, the equipments of the system connected at the output can be shutdown (complete shutdown of the rectifier and inverter), due to the management of system as a whole, therefore this alarm is activated.

- **Alarm 73:** In a system with parallel configuration, this alarm is displayed in one of the equipments (or some) that detect(s) communication errors, due to several reasons (parallel communication cables are disconnected, or wrong connected, or in bad status; wrong configuration of any of the equipments; etc.). Therefore, one the equipments is set as a fix Master of the system, and the rest of the equipments can only be slaves permanently (or till the equipments are shutdown and they will be started up again to test it).

- **Alarm 74:** In a parallel system, with N+M configuration, where:

  N: nr equipments to size the system according to the maximum permissible load.

  M: nr redundant equipments in the system. It is equivalent to over sizing the equipments in the system, in order to continue supplying the maximum permissible load without overloading it. Usually, this

value is fixed to "1".
The alarm is displayed when the load exceeds the maximum permissible load by N equipments. In this condition, the equipments will not be overloaded individually, meanwhile the load doesn't exceed the maximum load of N+M equipments.
Example: Assuming that a parallel system of 2+1 equipments of 20kVA (N=2, M=1).
If the load of the system is lower than 40kVA. Any overload alarm is displayed (if it is not exceeded the individual overload for phase for each equipment).
If the load of the system is higher than 40kVA. The alarm 74 of Lost of Redundancy is displayed.
If the load of the system is higher than 60kVA. Besides of the alarm 74 Lost of Redundancy, there will also be, as minimum, (among others), the alarm 2 of Inverter overload in all the equipments of the system.

- **Alarm 75:** This alarm can be displayed for two reasons:

Input contactor from the equipment faults (it doesn't close properly). It is shown when the DC bus voltage, it is not kept at certain level when closing such input contactor. The system can retry the contactor test several times (see description of the Alarm 47 too).

- **Alarm 76:** After the first error in the parallel system communication, when one of the equipments has already been chosen as a Fix Master in the system, a second error or break in the communications has been detected by the Slaves equipments, which will be blocked permanently (Rectifier and Inverter are shutdown, output voltage is not supplied to the output of the system), by displaying this alarm.

- **Alarm 77:** Error in configuration memory

(*) DSP Internal Error can happen for the following reasons:

- Watch Dog failure.
- Wrong ADC mesures.
- Communication errors between DSP and uprocessor.

6.3.6. "DATA LOGGER" level (screen menu 5.0). See Fig. 49.

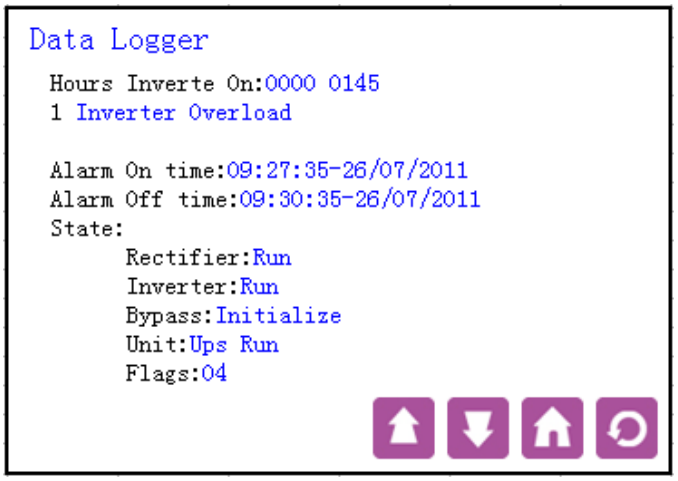


Fig 49 Screen 5.0 «Data logger»

· The first line Indicates the inverter runtime from the first unit startup. This counter accumulates the total inverter running time from the beginning and it's not possible to reset it.

Using the (▼),(▲) keys, you can move through the different registers of this historic file. The data logger file can save up to 100 historic registers.

Alarm on and off time
In the first row there is information about time and date of alarm activation:

- hh: hour of alarm activation
- mm: minutes of alarm activation
- ss: seconds of alarm activation
- dd: day of alarm activation
- mm: month of alarm activation
- yy: year of alarm activation

In the second row there is information about time and date of deleted alarm.

- hh: hour of deleted alarm
- mm: minutes of deleted alarm
- ss: seconds of deleted alarm
- dd: day of deleted alarm
- mm: month of deleted alarm
- yy: year of deleted alarm

The State for technical service, to know the state of the different parts of the UPS at the moment the registered alarm was activated.

8. MAINTENANCE, WARRANTY AND SERVICE.

8.1. BASIC MAINTENANCE GUIDE.

Batteries, fans and capacitors must be replaced at the end of their useful lifetime.

Inside the UPS there are dangerous voltages and metallic parts at very high temperatures, although the UPS is shut-down. The direct contact can cause electrocutions and burns. All the operating, less the battery fuse replacing, must be done by authorized technical staff.

Some internal parts of the UPS (terminals, EMC filters and measurement circuits) are still under voltage during the maintenance bypass operating. To cancel all the voltages, the circuit breakers of mains and bypass of the panel board that feeds the UPS and the fuse holders of the battery rack have to be turned «OFF» / «0».

8.1.1. Battery fuses.

Turning on the battery switch and/or fuse holder «ON» or «I» position, **and only after** displaying the alarm message «BAT T. SWITCH OPEN, SWITCH IT ON» in the LCD panel.

The battery fuses can only be replaced by ultrafast fuse models type aR 660V, of the same size and current used in the equipment and/or battery module.

8.1.2. Batteries.

The useful lifetime of the batteries depends on the ambient temperature and other factors like the quantity of charging and discharging cycles and the deep discharges done.

The average lifetime is between 3 and 7 years if the ambient temperature is between 10 and 20ºC. To have more information of its status, activate the battery test.

Risk of fire and/or explosion exists if a wrong quantity or type of batteries is used. Do not dispose the batteries to the fire: they can explode. Do not open and mutilate the batteries: the dumped electrolyte is dangerous for the skin and eyes. It can be toxic.

8.1.3. Fans.

The useful lifetime of the used fans to cool the power circuits depends on the use and environment conditions. It is recommended their preventive replacement by authorised technical staff.

8.1.4. Capacitors.

The useful lifetime of the DC bus capacitors and those ones used in the input and output filtering depends on the use and the environment conditions. It is recommended their preventive replacement by authorised technical staff.

8.2. WARRANTY CONDITIONS.

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The limited warranty only applies to those products that you acquire for commercial or industrial use in the normal development of your business.

8.2.1. Covered Product.

Online UPS.

8.2.2. Out of the scope of supply.

Our company is not forced by the warranty if it appreciates that the defect in the product doesn't exist or it was caused by a wrong use, negligence, installation and/or inadequate testing, tentative of non-authorised repairing or modification, or any other cause beyond the foreseen use, or by accident, fire, lightnings or other dangers. Neither it will cover, in any case, compensations for damages or injuries.

9. ANNEXES.

9.1. PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS, EQUIPMENTS (LV).

Nominal power (kVA)	7.5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	80	100
Nominal power (kVA)	**Depending on the input/output setting and power supply voltage (See chart 9)**									
Input										
Nominal voltage	Single phase 115V, 120V, 127V or 133V						--			
	Three phase 3x200V, 3x208V, 3x220V or 3x230V (4 wires: 3 phases+ N)									
Input voltage range	+ 15% / –20%.									
Frequency	50 / 60 Hz ±5 %.									
Total input current distortion **(depending on the quality of input mains)**	100 % load: THD-i < 1.5 % ; 50 % load: THD-i < 2.5 % ; 10 % load: THD-i < 6.0 %		100 % load: THD-i < 1.0 % ; 50 % load: THD-i < 2.0 % ; 10 % load: THD-i < 5.0 %.				100 % load: THD-i < 1.5 % ; 50 % load: THD-i < 2.0 % ; 10 % load: THD-i < 6.0 %			
Current limit	High overload: PFC Limit (discharging batteries).									
Power factor	0.99 from 10% load									
Inverter										
Output nominal voltage	Single phase 115V, 120V, 127V or 133V						-			
	Three phase 3x200V, 3x208V, 3x220V or 3x230V (4 wires: 3 phases + N)									
(*) Output power factor	0.9 for three phase/three phase setting. 0.8 for L, M and N settings							0.8		
Accuracy	Static: ±1 %. Dynamic: ±2 % (step loads 100-0-100 %)									
Output frequency	50 or 60 Hz synchronised ±5 Hz. Free running±0.05 %									
Maximum slew rate	±1 Hz/s									
Output wave shape	Sinewave .									
Total output voltage harmonic distortion	Linear load: THD-v < 0.5 %. Ref. non-linear load (EN-62040-3): THD-v < 1.5 %									
Phase shifting	120 ±1 % (balanced load). 120 ±2 % (unbalanced load of 50 %)									
Dynamic response time	10 ms. till 98 % of the static value									
(**) Permissible overload	125 % for 10 min., >125.. 135 % for 5 min., >135.. 150 % for 1 min., > 150 % for 20 ms.									
Permissible crest factor	3.4 to 1		3.2 to 1			2.8 to 1	3.2 to 1		3 to 1	
Permissible power factor	0.7 leading to 0.7 lagging									
Unbalanced output voltage (100 % unbalanced load)	< 1 %									
Current limit	High overload, short-circuit: RMS voltage limit. High current crest factor: Peak voltage limit									
Efficiency on battery mode (100% linear load) (%)	94.6	94.8	95.3	95.6	95.9	96.4	96.1	95.9	96.4	
STATIC BYPASS										
Type	Solid state(SCR)									
Bypass line	Common. Separate as an option (B)									
Nominal voltage	Single phase 115V, 120V, 127V or 133V							-		
	Three phase 3x200V, 3x208V, 3x220V or 3x230V (4 wires: 3 phases + N)									
Voltage range	Preset +12 % (adjustable between +20... +5%) / –15% (adjustable between –25... –5%									
Voltage hysteresis	±2 % as regards the bypass voltage range. In a standard equipment is +10 /–13%									
Frequency	50 or 60 Hz									
Frequency range	±5 Hz (selectable between 0.5 - 1.0 - 2 and 5.0 Hz)									
Frequency hysteresis	1 Hz as regards the frequency range (selectable among 0.2 - 0.5 - 1.0 and 2.0 Hz)									
Activation criteria	Controlled by microprocessor									
Transference time	Nil, less in Smart Eco-mode < 3ms									
Permissible overload	400 % for 10 s									
Transference to bypass	Immediately, for overloads over 150 %									
Re-transference	Automatic after alarm cancelling									
Efficiency on Smart Eco-mode	95.5	96.0	97.4	97.8	98.0	98.4	98.0			
MANUAL BYPASS (maintenance)										
Type	Make before break .									
Nominal voltage	Single phase 115V, 120V, 127V or 133V						-			
	Three phase 3x200V, 3x208V, 3x220V or 3x230V (4 wires: 3 phases + N)									
Frequency	50 / 60 Hz.									
GENERAL										
Total efficiency (100% linear load) (%)	89.5	90	91	91.5	92	93,0	92.5	92	93	
BATTERIES										
Quantity	38	36				40	36			
(***) Type	Pb Ca									
Floating voltage per battery	13.65 V at 20ºC									
Compensation of the battery floating voltage	Adjustable (preset to –18 mV/ºC)									

Nominal power (kVA)		7.5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	80	100
Nominal power (kVA)		Depending on the input/output setting and power supply voltage (See chart 9)									
Capacity (Ah)		7		12	18	26					
Standard charging current (Cx0,2) (A)		1.4		2.4	3.6	5.2					
Battery terminal torque		According to battery manufacturer									
Fitted in the same UPS cabinet		YES				NO					
DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS FOR UPS CONFIGURATIONS WITH STANDARD BACK UP TIME											
Quantity of cabinets		1 (UPS + batteries)				1 (UPS) / 1 (batteries)					
Maximum dimensions(mm) (Depth x Width x Height)	**UPS+ / UPS+ B1**	770x450x1100					875x590x1320			850x900x1900	
	UPS+ B / UPS+ B B1						875x590x1320	875x870x1320		850x1225x1900	
	Batteries	-				770x450x1100	1050x650x1320			850x1300x1900	
Casters without brake. Equipment / batteries		YES / -				YES / YES	YES / NO			NO / NO	
Cabinet weight (kg)	**UPS+ B1**	102	105	150	175	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UPS+ B B1	104	107	153	178	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UPS+	212	215	310	400	185	265	290	290	540	550
	UPS+ B	214	217	313	403	190	275	310	310	570	580
	External batteries	-	-	-	-	510	1020	1020	1020	1655	1690

Table 6. Technical specifications for equipments with (LV) voltages.

NOTE: When temperature is above 30°C, the output power will be derated. The output power is derated to 90% at 31°C -35°C and 80% at 36°C -40°C.

9.2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS, EQUIPMENTS (HV).

Nominal power (kVA)	7.5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	80	100	120	160	200
Nominal power (kVA)	Depending on the input/output setting and power supply voltage (See chart 9)												
INPUT													
Nominal voltage	Single phase 220V, 230V or 240V									-			
	Three phase 3x380V, 3x400V or 3x415V (4 wires: 3 phases + N)												
Input voltage range	+ 15% / –20%												
Frequency	50 or 60 Hz ±5 %												
Total input current distortion (depending on the quality of input mains)	100 % load: THD-i < 1.5 % 50 % load: THD-i < 2.5 % 10 % load: THD-i < 6.0 %				100 % load: THD-i < 1.0 % 50 % load: THD-i < 2.0 % 10 % load: THD-i < 5.0 %					100 % load: THD-i < 1.5 % 50 % load: THD-i < 2.0 % 10 % load: THD-i < 6.0 %			
Current limit	High overload: PFC limit (discharging batteries)												
Power factor	0.99 from 10% load												
INVERTER													
Output nominal voltage	Single phase 220V, 230V or 240V									-			
	Three phase 3x380V, 3x400V or 3x415V (4 wires: 3 phases + N)												
(*) Output power factor	0.9 for three phase/three phase setting. 0.8 for L, M and N settings												0.8
Accuracy	Static: ±1 %. Dynamic: ±2 % (step loads 100-0-100 %)												
Output frequency	50 or 60 Hz synchronised ±5 Hz. Free running ±0.05 %												
Maximum slew rate	±1 Hz/s												
Output wave shape	Sinewave												
Total output voltage harmonic distortion	Linear load: THD-v < 0.5 %. Ref. non-linear load (EN-62040-3): THD-v < 1.5 %												
Phase shifting	120 ±1 % (balanced load). 120 ±2 % (unbalanced load of 50 %)												
Dynamic response time	10 ms. at 98 % of the static value												
(**) Permissible overload	125 % for 10 min., >125.. 135 % for 5 min., >135.. 150 % for 1 min., > 150 % for 20 ms.												
Permissible crest factor	3.4 to 1				3.2 to 1				2.8 to 1	3.2 to 1		3 to 1	
Permissible power factor	0.7 leading to 0.7 lagging												
Unbalanced output voltage (100 % unbalanced load)	< 1 %												
Current limit	High overload, short-circuit: RMS voltage limit. High current crest factor: Peak voltage limit												
Efficiency on battery mode (100% linear load) (%)	94.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.9	96.2	96.3	96.4	96.9	96.5	96.4	96.8	96.9
STATIC BYPASS													
Type	Solid state												
Bypass line	Common. Separate as an option (B)												
Nominal voltage	Single phase 220V, 230V or 240V									-			
	Three phase 3x380V, 3x400V or 3x415V (4 wires: 3 phases + N)												
Voltage range	Preset +12 % (adjustable between +20... +5%) / –15% (adjustable between –25... –5%												
Voltage hysteresis	±2 % as regards to bypass voltage range. In a standard equipment is of +10 /–13%												
Frequency	50 or 60 Hz												
Frequency range	±5 Hz (selectable among 0.5 - 1.0 - 2 and 5.0 Hz)												
Frequency hysteresis	1 Hz as regards the frequency range (selectable among 0.2 - 0.5 - 1.0 and 2.0 Hz)												
Activation criteria	Controlled by microprocessor												
Transference time	Nil, less in Smart Eco-mode < 3ms												

Nominal power (kVA)		7.5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	80	100	120	160	200
Nominal power (kVA)		**Depending on the input/output setting and power supply voltage (See chart 9)**												
Permissible overload		400 % for 10 s -												
Transference to bypass		Immediate, for overloads higher than 150 %												
Re-transference		Automatic after alarm cancelling												
Efficiency on Smart Eco-mode		95		95.5	96	97.4	97.8	98		98.4	98			
MANUAL BYPASS (MAINTENANCE)														
Type		Make before break												
Nominal voltage		Single phase 220V, 230V or 240V									-			
		Three phase 3x380V, 3x400V or 3x415V (4 wires: 3 phases + N)												
Frequency		50 or 60 Hz												
GENERAL														
Total efficiency (100% linear load) (%)		91.0		91.5	92.0	93.0	93.5		94	95	94.5	94.0	95.0	
BATTERIES														
Quantity		31 + 31												
(***) Type		Pb Ca												
Floating voltage per battery		13.65 V at 20ºC												
Compensation of the battery floating voltage		Adjustable (Preset to –18 mV/ºC)												
Capacity (Ah)		4.5				9	12	2x12= 24		40			65	80
Standard charging current (Cx0,2) (A)		0.9				1.8	2.4	4.8		8.0			13	16
Battery terminal torque		According to battery manufacturer												
Fitted in the same UPS cabinet		YES						NO						
DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS FOR UPS CONFIGURATIONS WITH STANDARD BACK UP TIME														
Quantity of cabinets		1 (UPS + batteries)						1 (UPS) / 1 (batteries)						
Maximum dimensions(mm) (Depth x Width x Height)	**UPS+ / UPS+ B1**	770x450x110								875x590x1320			850x900x1900	
	UPS+ B / UPS+ B B1									875x590x1320	875x870x1320		850x1225x1900	
	Batteries	-						770x450x1100		1050x650x1320			850x1300x1900	
Casters without brake. Equipment / batteries		YES / -						YES / YES		YES / NO			NO / NO	
Cabinet weight (kg)	**UPS+ B1**	100	100	102	105	150	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UPS+ B B1	102	102	104	107	153	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UPS+	210	210	212	215	310	400	185	185	265	290	290	540	550
	UPS+ B	212	212	214	217	313	403	190	190	275	310	310	570	580
	External batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	510	1020	1020	1020	1655	1690

Table 7. Technical specifications of equipments with (HV) voltage.

NOTE: When temperature is above 30**°C,** the output power will be derated. The output power is derated to 90% at 31**°C** -35**°C** and 80% at 36**°C** -40**°C.**

Additional informations referred to charts 7 and 8:

- UPSs up to 20 kVA (LV) / 40 kVA (HV) with standard back up time are supplied in only one cabinet, batteries included. For extended back up times and/or higher power rates, the UPS and batteries are sup- plied in separate cabinets.

(*) P.F. 0.9 is only available in III / III configurations up to 60 kVA (LV) / 120 kVA (HV). Rest of configurations (L, M or N) and power range rate, P.F. 0.8.

(**) Permissible overload per phase or total overload at P.F. 0.8.

(***) Batteries fitted in as standard are Pb-Ca type.

As an option Ni-Cd batteries can be supplied, fitted in a separate cabinet or rack.

It is also possible to have a common battery set of Pb-Ca or Ni-Cd type fitted in a cabinet or rack, for two equipments in parallel.

UPS-B Equipment with separate bypass line.

UPS-B B1 Equipment with separate bypass line, neither batteries nor accessories (bolts, cables,...).

Model	Voltage (V)	Power (kVA / kW)
UPS-7.5	«LV» 3x200.3x230 V (115. 133 V in single phase)	7,5 / 6,75
UPS-10		10 / 9
UPS-15		15 / 13,5
UPS-20		20 / 18
UPS-30		30 / 27
UPS-40		40 / 36
UPS-50		50 / 45
UPS-60		60 / 54
UPS-80		80 / 64
UPS-100		100 / 80
UPS-10	«HV» 3x380. 3x415 V (220. 240 V in single phase)	10 / 9
UPS-15		15 / 13,5
UPS-20		20 / 18
UPS-30		30 / 27
UPS-40		40 / 36
UPS-60		60 / 54
UPS-80		80 / 72
UPS-100		100 / 90
UPS-120		120 / 108
UPS-160		160 / 128
UPS-200		200 / 160

Table 8. Powers according to model, configuration and operating voltage

9.2. GLOSSARY.

- **AC.-** It is nominated as alternating current to the electrical current in which the magnitude and direction varies in a cyclic way. The most common wave shape of the alternating current is sinewave, because the energy transmission is better. Neverthe- less, some applications could need other period wave shapes, like triangular or square.
- **Bypass.-** Manual or automatic, it is the physical junction between the input and the output electric device.
- **DC.-** The direct current is the continuous electron flow through a cable between two points with different potential. Unlike the alternating current, in direct current the electrical loads always flow in the same direction from the highest potential point to the lowest one. Although, usually the direct current is identified with the con- stant current (for example the one supplied by the battery), it is continuous any current that always maintain the polarity.
- **DSP.-** It is the acronym of Digital Signal Processor.A DSP is a system based on a processor or microprocessor that has instructions in it, a hardware and an optimized software to develop applications where numerical operations are needed with very fast speed. Due to this, it is very useful to process ana- logical signals in real time: in a system that runs in this way (real time) samples are received, usually coming from an analogical/ digital converter(ADC).
- **Power factor.-** It is defined as power factor, p.f., of an alternating current circuit, as the ratio between the active power, P, and the apparent power, S, or as the cosines of the angle that make the current and voltage vectors, designating as cos , being j the value of that angle.
- **GND.-** The term ground, as its name states, refers to the potential of the earth surface.
- **IGBT.-** The Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor is a semiconductor device that is used as a controlled switch in power electronic circuits. This device has the feature of the gate signal of the effect field transistors with the capacity of high current and low voltage saturation of the bipolar transistor, combining an isolated FET gate for the input and a bipolar transistor as switch in a single device. The triggering circuit of the IGBT is as the MOSFET one, while the driving features are like the BJT.
- **Interface.-** In electronic, telecommunications and hardware, an interface (electronic) is the port (physical circuit) through which are sent or received signals from a system or subsystems toward others.
- **kVA.-** The voltampere is the unit of the apparent power in electrical current. In direct current is almost equal to the real power but in alternating current can defer depending on the power factor.
- **LCD.-** LCD acronym of Liquid Crystal Display, device invented by Jack Janning, who was employee of NCR. It is an electric system of data presentation based on 2 transparent conductor layers and in the middle a special crystal liquid that have the capacity to orientate the light when trespassing.
- **LED.-** LED acronym of Light Emitting Diode, is a semiconductor device (diode) that emits light almost monochrome with a very narrow spectrum, it means, when it is direct polarized and it is crossed by an electric current. The color, (wave longitude), depends on the semiconductor material used in its construction, being able to vary from the ultraviolet one, going through the

  visible spectrum light, to the infrared, receiving these last ones the denomination of IRED (Infra Red Emitting Diode).
- **Circuit breaker.-** A circuit breaker or switch, is a device ready to break the electrical current of a circuit when it overcomes the maximum set values.
- **On-Line mode.-** Regarding to an equipment, it is on line when it is connected to the system, and it is in operation, and usually has its power supply turned on.
- **Inverter.-** An inverter, is a circuit used to convert direct current into alternating current. The function of an inverter is to change an input voltage of direct current into a symmetrical output voltage of alternating current, with the required magnitude and frequency by the user or the designer.
- **Rectifier.-** In electronic, a rectifier is the element or circuit that allows to convert the alternating current into direct current. This is done by rectifier diodes, which can be solid state semiconductors, vacuum or gassy valves as the mercury vapour. Depending on the features of the alternating current power supply used, it is classified as single phase, when they are fed by a single phase electrical mains, or three phase when they are fed by the three phases. Depending on the rectification type, they can be half wave, when only one of the current semi-cycles is used, or full wave, where both semi-cycles are used.
- **Relay.-** The relay(in French relais, relief) is an electromechanical device that works as a switch controlled by an electric circuit where, through an electromagnet, a set of contacts are moved and it allows to open or to close other independent electric circuit.